

## GIRARD COLLEGE

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1945

Girard College, December 31, 1945

*Board of Directors of City Trusts,*

GENTLEMEN:

The youngest boys attending the appropriate service held on V-E Day in the Girard College Chapel had never known a world at peace. But properly their training had been chiefly for peace-time living. During the war Dr. Thomas S. Gates had written that the war might be long, "but hardly a lifetime long, and it is to live a whole life, not any part alone, that education prepares its men and women."

The older brothers of these youngest Girardians had given a good account of themselves in the uniforms of the armed forces after receiving at Girard this type of training for peace-time living. Like graduates of other good boarding schools, they went forth with a sense of discipline and ordered living, with a background of more mathematics than most young men, with a knowledge of the meaning of citizenship in a democracy, and with the benefit of training in the great moral beliefs and the great convictions that guide lives. And we feel confident that they will find themselves qualified not only to meet the exigencies of war but "to live a whole life."

Now, at the close of the war, along with other educational institutions of all sorts, Girard is re-examining what it has been doing and what its aims have been. Can it give its students more of the best that has been thought and experienced in the world? Can it prepare them better for the task of earning their livelihoods and living their lives? And can it instill in them more of a feeling for what is excellent?

In the next ten years, when reading our newspapers and magazines, we must be critical of starry-eyed special writers who, hearing about one instance of an educational activity which is working well in its own time and place, proclaim it as a panacea. Certainly there will be changes in education at all levels, but not, let us hope, as the result of the writing of journalists or of educational doctrinaires with fads to sell, but as the result of careful professional study.

The war will have a tremendous impact upon American education. In this connection the following observations may be made.

One important outcome of the war may be the reduction, if not the elimination, of financial discrimination as a factor in higher education. Numerous young men of promise, who, because their families were poor, might never have entered college, were paid while they learned as members of the armed forces. The education of many veterans is likewise continuing at government expense. There is reason to think that in some way the principle of federal aid to students who are outstanding will be continued and that for capable young men and young women who could not otherwise afford it a college or university education will be possible. The hope that this may happen was expressed well before the war by President Conant of Harvard and others. It is also not altogether improbable that for a variety of reasons higher education may begin earlier in the lives of some boys than we are accustomed to place it.

Some educators believe that there will be greater emphasis on an integrated program of study and less emphasis on a multiplication of single courses. In other words, the à la carte array of courses will give way to something more like a table d'hôte offering. This thinking is doubtless based on the training programs of the armed services where objectives were quite definite, though limited, and where a diversity or breadth of cultural or vocational material was neither necessary nor desirable. Unquestionably courses in higher institutions had an unfortunate proliferation during the last three or four decades. Subject matter in individual courses had too frequently become very limited and even picayune. During the same period the secondary school curriculum had also become overcrowded, although here the compe-

tition was likely to be between rival subject-matter fields rather than between restricted areas of the same field. Many parallel high school curricula were carefully arranged, while others resembled horse races in which the laziest horses had the most student backers.

Service courses had definite military objectives and possessed an immediate utilitarian motivation rarely available in the general education necessary for children and youth. Some persons think that as a result of our war-training experiences all educational objectives will be more clearly defined, increasing the emphasis on specific training, and decreasing "emphasis on the less desirable elements in a so-called liberal education." If this means the complete subordination of general education to utilitarian, it will be extremely unfortunate.

There will probably be an intensification of the well-established emphasis on learning to do by doing, and this tendency will doubtless continue to manifest itself in the onward sweep of the activities program in the elementary schools and in the growth of more shop and laboratory training in secondary education in localities where such expensive secondary education can be afforded.

The importance of psychological service and guidance may become more important as a result of the war. The value of psychological tests created largely in World War I has become better understood. The medical field of psychiatry will be a more important aid in solving some educational problems in the future than it has been in the past. It will be used effectively. It is safe to say that the second world war seems to have "made" psychiatry in the same way that the first war "made" psychology.

There may be an increase in enrollments in correspondence or home study courses and in adult education programs, including parent education. Adult education may increase in volume on both the secondary and lower levels in view of the great emphasis upon it during the war years. A very definite reaction against it, however, is possible.

There will probably be a veritable plague of "gadgetitis," especially in educational institutions which can afford expensive equipment. Motion picture projectors, radio sets, television receivers, play-back devices, soundproof listening rooms, complete

public address equipment serving entire school buildings, science demonstration kits, and small libraries of silent film, sound film, and film strips, to mention only a few, will surely have large sales. With some teachers many of these devices will be tools of demonstrated effectiveness; with others they will merely be props to mediocre teaching. Gadgets in themselves do not guarantee the quality of education.

It has been widely predicted that foreign language study will be more effective as a result of our war experiences with it. We ought to learn much from these experiences. Yet foreign language training carried on by the armed forces was of a specialized nature. It was intensive instruction given six days a week for approximately three hours a day. Native speakers were used in combination with professional teachers. Students for these classes were hand-picked. Motivation could not have been on a higher level since all students in such classes expected to use in the near future the languages they were learning. The discipline of the services and the readiness to "wash out" incompetent or lazy students forced the student to his best performance. This situation is quite in contrast with that in secondary school or college, where foreign language instruction means from three to five periods a week in a crowded curriculum and in a school or a college replete with extracurricular activities and outside distractions. Yet this less favorable procedure in foreign language training in no way diminishes its importance. Never were we "one world" to the extent that we are now. The study of foreign languages becomes increasingly important. Yet there is a tendency in American education, strangely enough, to go isolationist and to limit language study to the mother tongue.

Some educators feel that more intensive training will be required, and that students who do not work hard will find trouble in entering or remaining in state-supported schools and colleges. This opinion has doubtless gained strength because of the intensive demands set in training courses given by the armed forces which had a particular job to do and no hesitation in "washing out" a trainee. A better conjecture seems to be that post-war America will react against this type of training and, with very different objectives in view, will revert to what has sometimes

been called the "soft" attitude in education. Industrial technology points to a revival of the pre-war movement to keep youth in school and thus reduce the employment pool. Already there is talk of keeping youth in school until the age of twenty and developing varied educational offerings useful to all youth.

To the average layman nothing in the educational offering seems more important than the social studies. One error which we must continue to avoid is making the social studies too much a matter of "today" and "today's living." The present "today" is soon yesterday, and education for today has then become education for a past—a matter of "driving the tacks where the carpet used to be," as Bernard Shaw put it.

There may be even further advance in the acceptance of good citizenship as an educational goal. In the past only pioneers here and there, like Stephen Girard, advocated training in government and citizenship. Before the present war the ideal was given only lip service in many schools. There is bound to be a less vocal patriotism in a period of peace than during a war, but it would be a great pity indeed if there were a strong reaction away from the educational goal of good citizenship to which we have been advancing. Unfortunately a post-war materialism might bring about a cynical movement of this sort.

The war has even prepared the world for a kind of international citizenship. Aristotle's idea that to live unto himself a man must be either a brute or a god may be applied to nations as well as to individuals. During the depression and the war the American sense of social responsibility increased. In the war years the sense of our international obligations also grew. Education can encourage both developments. But many persons are convinced that we must see to it in the future that something basic is not weakened—the American sense of individual responsibility. Is education powerful enough to prevent such a tragedy?

In the foregoing observations I mention a few of what I believe are the main trends in today's thinking about education. Every American has been profoundly influenced by the war and American education will feel its impact for many years. Girard College, in no sense out of the stream of events, feels this impact already. Our present-day Girardians on graduation will be enter-

ing an upset world, one that is more "one world," to be sure, but still multi-lingual and intensely gadget-ridden. It is a world neither less selfish nor less worthy of a young man's idealism and best efforts than the pre-war world. These young Girardians may have greater opportunities for advanced study than those who preceded them. And while they are here in this school which was fathered by two nations, they must not be educated in any small provincialism of subject matter or trained merely for a "today" that inevitably becomes an outmoded yesterday.

A connection with Girard College is an invitation to think broadly and to avoid narrow emphases. It is amazing how a business man with so little schooling could have had the educational and nation-serving vision of Stephen Girard. Surely that vision must inspire us, as we approach the Girard College Centennial, to plan boldly for the second century of the College and for an educational program that will produce leadership in business, government service, research and scholarship, and the professions.

#### THE BOARD

In the deaths of two Board members, Mr. William H. Kingsley on November 1st and the Hon. Roland S. Morris on November 23rd, Girard College suffered a genuine loss. Mr. Kingsley had been a member of the Board since 1920 and Mr. Morris since 1931. Mr. Morris had had a distinguished career as diplomat, lawyer, and teacher. He had served upon the boards of a number of large foundations, including educational institutions. For twelve years he had been Chairman of your important Committee on Instruction. Mr. Kingsley, who was a member of the class of 1885 of Girard College, brought a rich business experience to the work of the Board. Since 1940 he had been President of the Board. It is a pleasure to record that Mr. Joseph Gilfillan, a devoted member of the Board for seventeen years, has succeeded to the Presidency of the Board.

On December 6th Mr. George F. Norton, an honor graduate

of Girard College in the class of 1911, was appointed by the Board of Judges to serve upon the body which directs the affairs of his alma mater. His enthusiastic interest as an alumnus in College affairs and his background of business and civic activities give assurance of a large contribution of useful service.

## THE STAFF

Demands of the military services caused somewhat less disruption of the staff this year than last. In the fall a goodly proportion of our absentees on leave for military service were discharged, and a majority of them returned. Dr. Andrew J. Stewart, teacher of English in the High School, elected not to return, and fortunately his capable and well qualified substitute, Mr. Caswell E. MacGregor, Jr., accepted appointment. When Miss Faye A. Collicott resigned as Children's Librarian, we were again fortunate in filling the vacancy with a successor of high qualifications and wide experience in this particular field, Miss Mildred R. Phipps. In the Health Service some difficulty was experienced in keeping the regular nursing positions filled and in the Dental Clinic there was a considerable turnover in personnel.

Two retirements on account of impaired health occurred. Mrs. Ula W. Echols, who had been with our Library service since 1925, retired in August. Mrs. Echols served twelve years as Children's Librarian and became Teacher-Librarian in the Elementary Schools in 1937. In personality and temperament, as well as training and experience, Mrs. Echols was admirably suited for her work. Her untimely retirement has constituted a real loss. After twenty-five years of faithful service as Gatekeeper and Postal Clerk, Mr. Harry Bayer found it necessary to retire. Because of his ability to handle a multitude of details for the administrative offices, in addition to the mails, his familiar figure around the campus is greatly missed. The death of Mrs. Nina Mehring is referred to in the section of this report on Household.

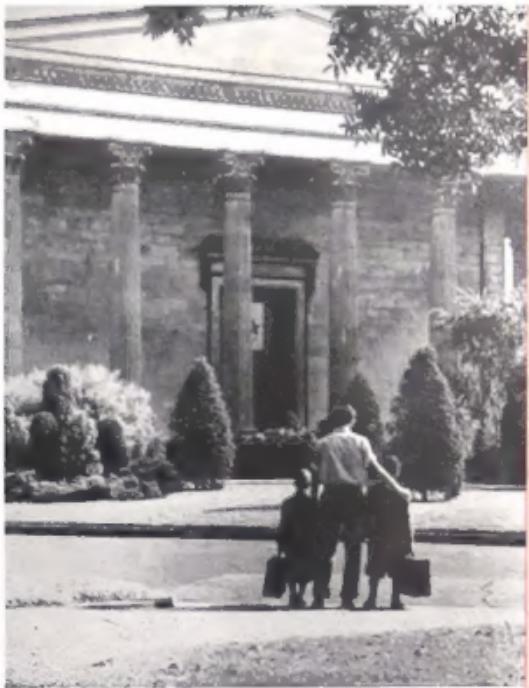
One of the staff committees unostentatiously ceased its activities. I wish to compliment the Civilian Defense Committee of the College, consisting of the College Engineer, Mr. Robert T. Anderson, as Chairman, Mr. Joseph A. Davis, and Mr. Owen D. Evans, for the complete and efficient coverage that they gave their assignment beginning in the latter part of 1941. The installations and equipment that this Committee purchased for the protection of the boys and the property of the College, and the procedures worked out to be followed in emergencies, were all effected with maximum efficiency and minimum cost.

Many expressions of appreciation have been voiced for the generous and considerate action of the Board, not only in continuing the emergency allowance salary and wage arrangements, but in increasing these allowances for most of the staff.

## THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

We recognize that recently admitted groups include a greater number of pupils of low ability and we are confident that a portion of them can be aided by remedial work. Therefore, an outstanding change in the Elementary Schools this year has been the re-opening of a class for remedial instruction. If the number of boys of limited capacity continues to rise, it may be wise to reopen the second remedial class, once in existence. There was a time when we could almost count the number of serious reading problems on the fingers of one hand; now probably between two and three percent of our school population should be so considered. Every boy in the remedial class this year needed special help in reading; some required it in reading, spelling and written work; others were generally slow or had fallen behind in all their work because of illness or insufficient preparation for the work at Girard as was the case of some boys who had just entered.

One of the current educational problems claiming much attention is that of intercultural relations. It is an almost constant subject of discussion in professional journals, and many good



"NEWBIES" ARRIVAL

A MOTHERS' DAY EXHIBITION IN ONE OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL SHOPS





schools are giving thought to its significance. Authorities point out that prejudices are begun early in a child's life, and that, therefore, the elementary schools have a genuine contribution to make. In September a committee of Junior School and Middle School teachers was appointed to examine our total program in the first six grades from the point of view of intercultural education. The committee was to study what was now being done, what ideas individual teachers had about what should be done, and what plans should be developed for the future. The committee has already made two interesting reports of progress and still has the matter under consideration. Obviously, the topic is not one for hasty settlement, and will claim attention for sometime to come. A broad interpretation of the term intercultural education has been adopted by the committee. It should avoid the common mistake of limiting the perspective to a local situation, but lead instead to the desirable aim of relating specific instances to a general problem. The assertion that Girard boys, as a whole, are less prejudiced than others, is a fair statement. Their daily association with one another fosters sympathetic acceptance of various nationalities. Miss Ethel M. Duncan is the author of a book published during the year entitled "Democracy's Children". It is based upon her teaching at the College and stresses intercultural relations. It has been favorably reviewed in several periodicals and well received by those interested in the field.

When the numerous developments in visual education were taking place, Girard College was one of the leaders in the field. It is a source of gratification that the school showed such leadership and that committees of its staff carefully studied the many experiments in visual education and separated the wheat from the chaff. The Elementary Schools have long been well equipped for visual education. Our library of maps, charts, pictures, stereoscopes, slides (of many types), and silent motion picture films is, we believe, one of the best in this area. Visual aids have been used as a definite part of our classroom teaching for years, as is evidenced by the constant circulation of three silent film projectors among our teachers. Since sound films are rapidly replacing the silent type for classroom use, we are planning to purchase them in the future, after securing suitable projectors for their use. The tie-up of visual

education with the library-laboratory is often commented upon favorably by visiting school men and women.

More recently motivation through the ear instead of the eye has been of importance, and radio stations have attempted to provide programs that would be useful to schools, both because of their own desire and because of the requirement affecting the number of non-commercial sustaining programs. During 1945 the Elementary Schools have made much greater use of radio programs prepared for schools. Although our reception facilities are at present inadequate and of poor quality, the equipment is constantly in demand. The Elementary Schools are studying their need for receiving sets. During the war none could be purchased, but the near future should increase the availability of equipment. Experience seems to show that we should at first limit ourselves to the purchase of additional portable radios. These should include a Frequency-Modulation band and they should not be expensive. By the time they are worn out the improvements already hinted at by technicians may be functioning. So startling are some of the prospective improvements, it would seem no more than common sense to purchase slowly. We are, therefore, thinking in terms of maintaining adequacy of reception throughout the department, at the lowest cost possible for efficiency.

Direct contact with programs, attendance by teachers at conferences and meetings, the enrollment of four faculty members in a radio-techniques course, and membership on private school radio committees are typical examples of staff interest in radio as an adjunct to education. Miss Louise G. Sigmund has appeared at the University of Pennsylvania Schoolmen's Week and before the Saturday Institute of the Philadelphia Schools. She is regarded by those who know of her work as one of the most expert users of radio in this area. Staff members and boys of the High School have also been active in the Philadelphia Junior Town Meeting of the Air and the Philadelphia Chapter of the Association for Education by Radio (AER).

Radio is a kind of vocal workbook, useful but not to be overused. Our teachers, we are sure, understand how to fit this most recent educational device into their daily work on occasion. We regard discussion before and after a broadcast as vital, and except

for special programs are distrustful of just "listening in".

Attention is called to Appendix D in this report. It may serve as a kind of addendum to a section in the President's Report for 1938 entitled "Guidance at Girard College." The appendix is an excerpt from the report of the Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools.

In September the designation of our elementary grades was changed to conform to those of the Philadelphia public schools and to almost all other schools with which we have any relationship. For many years, we have called the first half year of a grade, B, and the second half year, A, which is just the opposite of common practice. The change now makes the first half year A and the second half year B. This will eliminate special explanations the Department of Admission and Discharge and the Department of Student Personnel have found necessary in their many contacts with other schools. Many errors will be avoided now that grade 4A, for example, in Girard College is the same as 4A in Philadelphia and other cities.

In order to improve our work in the vocal music department we have purchased keyboards which are used in the classrooms to augment the work in sight reading. Although this method has just been instituted, the Director of Vocal Music believes that its worth will be proven when the present students in the lower grades come up for Glee Club auditions.

One Junior School class did a very interesting and perhaps significant thing this fall. They secured from the Department of Admission and Discharge a list of new boys who would enter the College at the next admission period. The boys drew names from a hat and each wrote to the "newbie" whose slip he chanced to get. The letters were friendly, informing, and carefully written. Needless to say, they provided an excellent exercise in penmanship, spelling, and language. Almost every youngster presented the things that were fun to him at Girard and said that he would be glad to be a friend to his correspondent and help him get started right. Many boarding schools have a big brother or sister setup that begins with pre-enrollment letters. Perhaps these 3A's have shown us a good activity for helping to keep Girard a friendly place.

The history of Pennsylvania has been emphasized in one Junior High School class. The plan has worked out so well that we shall probably use it more widely for 7B social studies work. Great stress is being placed on familiarizing young people with their own communities and states. The career and achievements of Stephen Girard are studied, of course, several times during the elementary grades and are frequent topics of classroom discussion. Not only are they part of the curriculum, but from time to time they enrich units of work in the social studies to which they are relevant. Our aim is to develop a growing appreciation of the Founder both as an individual and as a public spirited citizen concerned for the welfare of his fellows.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL

The High School is, in a sense, a school within a school. Its curriculum and its separate faculty mark it off from the rest of the boarding school of which it is a part, and yet of necessity it remains integrated with the rest. The High School Faculty suffered but few changes because of the war.

It may be somewhat early in the post-war period to make a comment of any value concerning discipline. During the latter half of the year 1945 there was no post-war let-down in the conduct and decorum of the boys of the High School, Dr. Melchior reports. There were plenty of minor infractions, but very few boys were reported for major offenses and the general attitude of the boys was very good indeed. They were responsive to appeal and suggestion.

The faculty is very conscious of the effect of the work program as it lengthens out because so many boys miss assignments, explanations, and minor tests. Boys grow careless about getting to Chapel, to auditorium, and to other appointments. The Director of Student Work has done amazingly well in minimizing the conflicts, but the fact remains that our boys have suffered both in their work and in their morale.



DR. MITCHIOR TALKS TO AN INFORMAL FRESHMEN RECEPTION

COMMERCIAL STUDENTS VISITING A CORPORATION ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT





The Principal of the High School comments: "I have the feeling that more boys have sought advice from teachers and officers this year than usual. This is true of younger boys especially, who seem to be franker about their personal problems and more interested in planning for their future. Many teachers have taken an unusual amount of time to talk to boys about their plans and their well-being. When I contrast the work of this type being done now as over against that of ten or more years ago, I am amazed at the change. Presumably boys' problems are more complex, the future seems to them full of difficulties, and teachers are apparently most responsive to these needs."

The student body of the High School represents, as it should, a cross-section of American young manhood. Their leading influence, the National Honor Society, contains the very best of Girard youth. These boys are our cleanest of mind, finest in intellectual achievement, least concerned with selfish interest, and most devoted in their loyalty to the College. Membership in the organization is a prize highly coveted.

Much thought and study have been devoted to the development of our course of study for the boys with least ability. This work will continue to be experimental and flexible, but three terms of experience have helped to direct our planning. This group proceeds at its own rate. Our desire is to have them know well what they do know rather than to cover a prescribed amount of work.

No department is so much affected by the events of today's world in adapting its content and methods as that of the social studies. Textbooks are rapidly becoming obsolete, maps and charts are out of date, and new techniques of instruction are indicated. The fundamental purposes and materials of the curriculum are not useless by any means, but they are much modified by the events of recent years. Teachers find it a difficult task to sift material, organize it well, clarify issues, and lead students to a broad-minded approach to the problems ahead. The Head of the Department of Social Studies writes: "Our boys are being made aware that the remainder of this century—the period of their adult life—will be a time of rapid and unusual change, that their lives will be deeply affected, and that they need to open

their eyes to the world of tomorrow. Moreover, in their dealing with affairs as Americans, they will have to do it as citizens of the world's leading nation on an earth shrunken to the point where all nations live on one another's doorsteps—with all the implications for thinking and acting which such neighborliness carries with it."

In his report covering the work of a department that has been conspicuously successful, the Head of the English Department lists the following among their more specific objectives:

"1. To develop appreciation of life and living on a high plane through the reading and study of good literature.

"2. To learn how to think clearly and wisely in life situations.

"3. To learn how to write clear, accurate, forceful, truthful English.

"4. To learn how to express oneself clearly, accurately, and effectively in the spoken language.

"5. To develop and maintain the habit of reading in many fields of information as well as for pleasure."

No work done at Girard is of greater distinction than that in dramatics and public speaking. None of the former good work is being omitted but some excellent new things are being done. Recognition has been given to creative writing. The best writing of the boys is selected by the English Department and is presented orally to the entire student body as examples of praiseworthy work done. During the past year boys have held the interest of the high school group when they reported on such subjects as General Marshall's report on the second World War, and Norman Cousins' startling essay, "Modern Man is Obsolete."

The Head of the Science Department commends the work of two substitutes whom it was necessary to have during the year. He is particularly well pleased with the program of the Industrial Arts course and recommends that the new 1-1-3 group mathematics be integrated with science and social studies with English. The work of the Science Department was severely handicapped because the new desks for the chemical laboratory were not installed during the term. But next term all the vocational and post

high chemistry will be taken care of in this newly equipped laboratory.

The report of the head of the Mathematics Department indicates real satisfaction with the present system of ability grouping. The differentiated work provides for the needs of the varying groups. All boys of the first and second groups have the necessary background for college work, though only those of the first group would be likely to elect mathematics courses in college. Many General Course boys have elected trigonometry and none has failed to pass the work. The head of this department feels that the teaching of mathematics at Girard is handicapped by the omission of the 8th year and that boys are *not* ready for high school mathematics when they enter. He feels, too, that we suffer because of a four-period week instead of a five-period week.

The Head of the Department of Foreign Languages insists that the present attitude among modern language teachers is that they should strive to develop not the mere ability to read a foreign language, but also the ability to read it, to write it, to understand it when spoken, and to speak it a little. His department sets for itself this four-point goal. In his interesting report Mr. Leydon says: "The particular philosophy upon which we operate is that a complete and liberal education presupposes the ability to comprehend one's fellow man; if there ever was a time when lack of knowledge of how the rest of the world thinks, acts, and lives was dangerous to our safety in this republic, it is in the immediate past, in the present, and in the immediate future. In other words, there has never been a time when a working knowledge of the Modern Languages was more important for us in America than right now, when we have been catapulted, rather unwillingly, to be sure, into world leadership. Reluctant or not, we have a great role to play in world affairs, and to accomplish our destiny we have to lay aside the comfortable isolationism which has characterized too many of us in the past. Happily, we have the example and precept of our founder, Stephen Girard, who was a great American and a citizen of the world besides. A high order of intelligence is exhibited by foresight, and when we read American history and compare the results with the prophecies of a Jefferson, a Girard, a Lincoln, a Wilson, we realize that many

decades before the event, these men envisioned what was bound to happen. Girard outlined a course of study for this college; a hundred years after the event that course of study is more timely than when it was written. When he prescribed 'the French and Spanish languages,' he was about a hundred years before his time."

No department in the High School is more certain of its philosophy, its objectives and its techniques than the Department of Commercial Studies. Subject matter here is divided into two groups: those subjects in which the development of skills is the primary objective; and those in which general business knowledge and occupational intelligence are the chief aim. The first group contributes to occupational competency; the second group makes possible early promotion while on the job. The department is careful to differentiate the work according to the needs of individual boys and separate classes. Techniques do involve drill—drill to the point of mastery. The use of the telephone, indexing and filing, among other skills, are taught in the prevocational terms and followed up more intensively in the later years. In the matter of guidance, a new approach to vocational guidance is being tried out this year, with evident success. Instead of studying the details of commercial work in 2-1 classes, the field of business is surveyed through general study of business occupations by means of readings and discussions in general business classes, talks by successful alumni, trips, and personal interviews with the boys. This is followed up in 2-2 classes, where a special study of the work of the Mechanical School and of the Commercial Department courses is made, culminating in the election of stenographic, clerical or shop courses. As in the past, these elections are carefully checked by the Vocational Guidance Committee.

The work of the High School art classes continues not only to contribute much to the enjoyment of the boys, but also to serve well the needs of the College. From the loan service of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, three exhibits of prints were obtained. In each case Miss North gave an interesting talk on the period indicated and on individual pictures in the collection. These exhibits, with the introductory talks, have done much to encourage an interest in art among the boys.





THE COLORS PASS

THE REVIVING PARTY, FOUNDER'S DAY 1945



The Battalion has had another successful year. There have been fewer reports of breaches of discipline this year than for a long time. The morale has been excellent. The staff officers meet in the office of the Principal of the High School every week and interview each boy reported for absence or dereliction of duty. They impose the penalties, arrange for guard duty assignments, and plan for details and carry them out. The boys have a great respect for the Commandant. He keeps his eye on every phase of the Battalion organization, knows his staff officers intimately, avoids brass-hat officiousness, and shows a personal interest in the work. The work of the Armorer is also commendable; he contributes not a little to the morale of the Battalion. He keeps a very careful check on all property, holds boys responsible for all losses, allows no loitering or straggling in the company rooms, and keeps the Commandant informed of the little matters that are basic to the fine performance of the Battalion.

The Principal of the High School pays tribute to the Department of Instrumental Music for its achievements despite handicaps. To be sure, the College may attempt too much in music for the amount of time that can be allowed and the relatively small number of its boys with genuine musical talent, but it is undoubtedly true, as the Principal of the High School says, that "our boys go from Girard College with a very fine appreciation of the best music and in many cases with a real love for it."

In the senior band there are 65 players; in the senior orchestra 55 players. The junior band has 52 members. There are 51 seventh-grade beginners, 26 fifth and sixth-grade beginners. We now have 11 piano students and 1 organ student. There are 15 boys in the swing band. In December, eliminating duplications in these figures, we had 229 boys taking work in instrumental music. On six occasions the band gave public performances outside of the College; within the College the band performed 13 times, the orchestra 14 times.

The Director of Vocal Music is very enthusiastic about the use of newly purchased piano keyboards. He is sure this will improve immensely the ability of our boys to read music. Mr. Banks deplores the fact that our formal vocal music instruction ends with the sixth year. He makes the observation that in the Glee

Club the boys who have had instrumental music far surpass the other boys.

The Principal of the High School feels that "the year 1945 has been a constructive one here at Girard. The Industrial Arts course has taken on form and purposefulness; the social program has developed significantly; group placement is on the soundest basis ever; the health program will now stand challenge and scrutiny; the contribution of the Summer School and our Saturday morning study was of unusual value this year; and the interest and cooperation of the staff were notably of high order."

### THE MECHANICAL SCHOOL

Post-war reconversion in the Mechanical School means preparing our boys for peace-time industry. This reconversion calls for a change of emphasis rather than a substitution of content. Our philosophy of vocational education is based on the proved value of our three years of prevocational training designed to give our boys opportunity for self-discovery through exposure to the fundamentals of a considerable number of industrial and commercial occupations. This is followed by two years of intensive experience in one line of work selected under conditions of continuing guidance.

Even during the war years your Board has been sympathetic and generous in making allotments for new equipment. Our hopes that satisfactory equipment for the Mechanical School might be secured from government surplus material have not been realized. Investigation has shown that, so far, government surplus material has either been unsuited to our use, badly worn, inaccessible, or so involved in procedures for buying ("as is" and "where is") by a method of competitive bidding and in unit lots, that we could not make satisfactory purchases. Better fortune may be ours in the future; we feel certain that we shall find available items in other areas.

During the past year we have purchased and are now operating several up-to-date machines, one in the machine shop and others in the carpentry shop. Five machines of excellent quality

will be purchased for the carpentry and the pattern shops. These replacements will put the two shops in a very satisfactory condition. An additional grant of funds will enable us to replace one row of old belt-driven machines in the machine shop with modern direct motor-driven machines, and to improve the lighting in part of this shop.

Needed improvements in lighting in some of the shops, desirable additional equipment in the sheet metal shop and foundry, and the replacement of a large number of machines in the machine shop must be deferred until more light and power service can be provided by the power house.

The shops and classrooms of the building need some renovation. Lack of materials and of labor during the war years forced the postponing of this work. Washing of some walls and repainting of others should be done as soon as conditions permit.

We continue to meet great difficulty in securing lumber and paper. Metals in general are gradually becoming available. Tools and hardware are uncertain, some we can obtain and others are not yet available in desired numbers and variety.

The Mechanical School provides the boys with all the material needed for voluntary hobby activities and advises the housemasters in securing tools for carrying them on. It is hoped and expected that the return from the armed services of some of our former housemasters will stimulate this work as an out-of-school matter in which the boys need suggestion and guidance.

On the evening of November 30 the annual exhibition known as Activities Night centered about the Mechanical School. A brief session for guests was held in the auditorium of the High School, where three short addresses by selected boys explained the general arrangement and functions of the shop classes. The audience then went to the Mechanical School, where all the shops were in full operation with about 250 boys working at their accustomed tasks. A special effort was made to secure attendance from prospective employers.

The Superintendent of the Mechanical School concludes his report: "Our services to other departments have been hampered by some lack of supplies and by the inescapable loss of time by boys working in the dining rooms. We are hoping that with the

return to more normal conditions next year, we can elevate our sights and shoot a bit further and faster."

## LIBRARY SERVICE

Appendix G presents a summary of Library statistics.

In 1940 the Librarian showed concern over the fact that the older boys of the College were then reading about one-third less than they had been reading in the previous five or six years. But the excitement of the first years of our participation in the world war caused a renewed interest in reading, which reached its peak in 1942. The following year the total dropped, and in 1944 and 1945 there were further drops.

In 1940 the per capita extra-curricular rating for these older boys was seventeen books per boy. This rating increased the following year to nineteen, then jumped to twenty-six, in the peak year of 1942. In 1943 it dropped to twenty-five, the following year to twenty-four, and in the present year the rating is twenty-one books per boy. The last figure shows that these boys have been reading during the present year at a rate of four books per boy better than they were in 1940. Comparison with the peak year of 1942, however, indicates a decrease of five books per boy in the present year's reading. There may be a relationship between the fall of reading activity and the systematic organization of wartime services such as Civilian Defense and especially the Student Work Program. These activities did not get well under way until late in the year 1942, and as the war progressed they required more and more of the free time of the older boys, leaving them little leisure for indulging in recreational reading. This explanation becomes even more convincing when we analyze the reading statistics of the younger boys for the same period of time, since their daily routine was not greatly affected by the extra war duties.

These younger boys had a per capita low in extra-curricular reading of 24.7 books per boy in 1940. This rose gradually to a high of 33.8 books per boy in 1945. This gratifying increase in reading has been influenced largely by two factors that have entered the field during these six years, each of which tends to



THE PRINT SHOP

THE LIBRARY

"Here is the history of man's hunger for truth, goodness, and beauty leading him from bondage to freedom"





give the Children's Librarian greater opportunity for individual work with the boys. The first of these was the opening of a reference library in the Elementary School, which relieved the Children's Librarian of many duties that had hindered her work with boys in the Children's Room. The second is the fact that classes and sections now have fewer boys than formerly, and each boy now receives more individual attention during his library period.

Another feature of the Library work that has been materially affected by the war is the purchasing of new books. In 1940 the Library added 3504 volumes to its book stock, at an average cost per volume of \$1.05. In the succeeding years the average cost per volume increased at the rate of about ten cents each year until it reached the figure of \$1.45 per volume in 1944, and it remained at that figure during 1945. As the Library annual budget was not increased during these years, it was necessary to reduce the total number of volumes purchased each year. In the year under review 2681 volumes were purchased. This number was fewer by 823 volumes than the total purchase of 1940. In an effort to meet the greatly increased demands for technical books for the students, it was found necessary to curtail the purchase of other reading matter.

## HOUSEHOLD

At the beginning of his annual report the Superintendent of Household tells of a professor of English in a neighboring college who took a special interest in the crew. "The professor's colleagues could not understand his devotion to rowing. As for them, give them football for a college sport. The time came, however, when evil days fell upon the football team, and it lost game after game. Still, whenever they met the English professor, he was the object of their raillery. Driven one day to the limit of his patience, the professor said that he would rather be interested in a sport like rowing, where the participants looked back and went ahead, than in one like football, where the players looked ahead and went back."

The Superintendent wishes that his Department could be said

to resemble rowing rather than football. "There was," he says, "the optimistic hope that the end of the war would relieve us of the scarcities, shortages and delays in delivery of supplies and equipment, which had hampered the work in previous years. Instead, most of them were intensified rather than decreased. Even a few of them place a strain on the work, and during the year there were many. A few had a very intimate bearing on the everyday work with the boys. Materials were delayed for repairing playground surfaces, and drinking fountain parts could not be supplied; pre-war radio equipment gave less and less satisfactory service; individual tooth powder containers could not be purchased; the burden of the Student Work Program continued and even increased somewhat as domestic employees became harder to find; vacancies in the Household staff were frequent and remained unfilled for longer periods of time. Some of these may sound inconsequential, and they are when taken individually. When, however, they all happen in one year, the effect on the members of the Household and their boys is unfavorable. These are instances of looking forward and going backward during the year."

Wartime restrictions on materials for hobby work and the additional duties imposed by the Work Program have considerably narrowed the interest in hobbies. This is regrettable, but it is an inescapable result of the times. Of course, boys still build airplanes, model boats, and toy trains for themselves and their brothers, but not on the scale of a few years ago. There is new interest in the carving of small figures, such as birds and animals, from scraps of wood gathered here and there. Two graduates of the College, one in Philadelphia and the other in New York, who began wood carving in this small way, have had their pieces pictured in the newspapers, and their work in wood favorably reviewed. It is to be hoped there will be a revival of craft interests when materials are again available.

Mrs. Nina Mehring, who had served faithfully for sixteen years as a governess in Good Friends Hall, died December 20 following an operation and a three months' absence from her work. Six substitutes for members on leave in military service, some of whom were doubtless influenced by the consideration of

the insecurity of their positions when those on leave began to return, withdrew from their positions. There was a considerable turnover in the staff. In a few positions several changes were made within the year. Of the eleven members of the Household Department who were granted leave for military service, four returned to their duties in the fall after V-J Day. One other is expected to resume his work early next year, and one will not return to the College, but will seek work in another field. Five are still in the service.

Merchant Hall won the scholarship trophy both semesters, for the eighth and ninth consecutive times. The boys in the other houses are still wondering what the formula is. Housemasters in the upper halls naturally watch the progress of their boys because of their interest in the boys themselves, and because failure has a bad influence on the morale of a house. A boy who has failed or is doing work below the passing mark has to attend Saturday morning study, and if he does not succeed in removing the deficiency there, he may have to remain at the College and attend a session of the summer school. Success in school subjects and good behavior are very closely related.

It is natural that house spirit should have its first and best expression in the rivalry growing out of interhouse sports and games. Pride in and loyalty to the house teams are factors that scarcities and shortages affect little or not at all. Boys' enthusiasm for games and sports can always be counted on. There was competition in soccer, basketball, baseball, track, and swimming. By a point system adopted for the purpose, Mariner Hall was adjudged the winner for the year and also became possessor of the President's Cup in soccer. Among the younger boys, every section of Lafayette and Good Friends Halls was organized into two leagues—American and National. Teams were organized for competition in soccer, volleyball, touch football, soft ball, baseball, tennis, track, and tug-of-war. The fact that there are fourteen sections in the two buildings gives some conception of the total number of contests.

The revived swing band has its headquarters in Allen Hall, partly because the leader usually comes from that building, and partly because a short practice period may be held there imme-

diately following the evening meal without interfering with the activities of other boys. The band provides music for dances, assemblies, and other gatherings at the College. Give the band a dozen copies of the latest dance tunes, and the boys will devote themselves to rehearsal with the enthusiasm and serious intent of professional players. Much of the success of the organization is due to the musical leadership and steady influence of George Coulter, a member of the Post High School Class.

Not all boys find an outlet for their interest and energy in competitive athletics. Many are not strong enough to compete with their stalwart neighbors. They seek a quiet expression of their interests. Then there are those whose range of activities includes both. Hence a workshop has answered a real need. There boys may make and repair their toys, and repair their skates and sleds which have suffered minor damage. The shop also offers a means of continuance of practical interests that originate in school. Frequently, just before vacation, boys will bring projects from the school and finish them in the house workshop.

During the month of December the staff of Good Friends was rounded out to normal. This offered an opportunity to resume the full use of the workshop in the basement of the neighboring Lafayette Hall. It was used two evenings each week when the seventh grade boys were at study. The chief interest was in wood carving, mainly wooden brooches and other ornaments, although there were many other products. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of younger boys' shop interests. They are a part of the extracurricular life that schools first looked upon as a means of keeping students out of mischief. Now they are being recognized as a vehicle of education, so much so that a principal of a large school said recently that a well-rounded program of these activities was fully as important as the formal course of study.

For the first time in four years roller skates could be purchased, and a form of recreation dear to boys' hearts was restored. To be sure, the skates were inferior to those available before the war, but pre-war skates are now worn beyond use, so the boys have no convenient means of comparison.

The practice of arranging boys in "size order" was given up.

This may seem a simple change, but it was not one easy of accomplishment. In the first place, it was the established custom for all boys for many years, and the older boys were the first to be relieved of it. Then, too, that arrangement has some convenience in the distribution of proper clothing sizes. All the obstacles were overcome in the Junior School, and now boys may choose their pals or neighbors in Chapel, dining room, washroom, or dormitory.

During the war we were forced to close the House Group because of a scarcity of domestic help. The disadvantages of this closing often come to mind. The six houses of the group offered ideal means of introducing a new boy to the College. The groups were small, the age-range narrow, and each house had its own dining room. When boys come to the College now, they become members of sections of twenty-nine boys, where the range in age is from six to eleven years. They have to take their places in dining rooms of a hundred and twenty boys. Boys make considerable noise at the table, and it must be quite a terrifying experience for some of the younger newcomers. It is hoped that we may be able to re-open the House Group in September, 1946; provision has been made for this in the budget.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

The large number of selective service rejections because of physical deficiencies naturally raised the question of the extent to which American education had failed to do its job. To be sure, many men were rejected because of health deficiencies for which schools are not generally considered responsible. For example, some rejections resulted from improper post-operative care. Many were the result of cardiac weaknesses. A great many men were disqualified because of bad teeth, poor eyes, bad digestion, and deafness. Such cases are as a rule not considered the responsibility of the day school. "The whole child goes to school," to be sure, but everyone is likely to think of the school as an educational institution and not as a hospital. In spite of the "whole child"

doctrine, there is a decided tendency to consider that while the whole child may go to school only the mind gets inside the classroom.

Here at Girard, or at any good boarding school, we are fortunate in the fact that the boys' teeth, eyes, and general health, as well as their physical education, all receive attention and, as a result, the number of rejections among our recent graduates was exceedingly low. Quite a large group of boys who were given special exercises and restricted activity programs while at the College in order that they might "catch up with themselves" physically, and about whom there was some doubt as to the advisability of their going into the services, were not only accepted but were able to carry on with efficiency.

In this connection, Mr. William C. Sparks, the Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation, makes a statement that deserves the attention of every boarding school teacher: "In a school which has the responsibility for the social, physical, emotional, and mental education of a child for twenty-four hours a day, twelve months of the year, the responsibility for securing total 'whole child' education rests not with any one group but upon all who are part of the environment setup. To maintain that citizenship is the responsibility of one group, health another, and scholarship a third, will automatically limit the effectiveness of the complete program and weaken and make less efficient the entire educational structure. It also leads to misunderstanding and confusion from which the child is bound to suffer seriously. Any child has a right to demand that his emotional, social, physical, and mental fitness shall be the business and responsibility of all who are concerned with his development, and it is particularly true when his entire school and home life is so regimented and planned, and his schedules so full and exacting as is the case of Girard College."

Our interscholastic competition this year has been gratifying. Our soccer team's winning streak of thirty-five games extending over a period of three years was broken in the final game of the season. In a city-wide elimination tournament at the end of the season, the teams reaching the finals were Northeast High School and Girard College. The final game was played on the Northeast field, and the two teams proved to be as nearly equal in strength

and ability as could be expected. At the end of the second period the score was 1-1, at the end of the third period 2-2, and at the end of the fourth period 3-3. Two overtime periods were played and a penalty kick was awarded to Northeast less than one minute before the expiration of the second overtime period. The kicker made good and the game resulted in a 4-3 victory for Northeast. The comment on the playing of the Girard team, as well as on its sportsmanship, was highly complimentary; to lose such a contest was by no means disheartening.

The soccer team played fifteen games, won thirteen, tied one, and lost one. The fencing team took part in twelve contests, winning eleven and losing one. The basketball team won twelve of its fourteen contests. The gymnasium team lost its entire schedule of four meets. The track team took part in eight contests, won three, lost four, and tied one. Our baseball team took part in twelve contests, winning eight, losing three, and tying one, while the swimming team won all but three of its nine contests.

The athletic picture at Girard indicates that our interscholastic athletics are in a healthy condition. Certainly overemphasis has no part in our program. Our squads are large thereby extending the values of athletics to larger numbers; our eligibility rules are properly enforced, and every boy who participates in athletics must receive a clean bill of health from the College physician.

Intramural athletics are referred to in the section of this report devoted to the Household Department. In the minds of our boys interhouse and other intramural athletic events have importance. Formal instruction in physical education is, of course, provided in school time. Every boy above the sixth grade has at least one recreation period, one gymnasium period, and one swimming period per week. These periods are devoted to definite programs aimed toward developing skills in as wide a variety of athletic activity as possible. In the gymnasium boys are taught apparatus work and tumbling of the variety and type used in interscholastic and intercollegiate gymnastic contests. In swimming the boys are taught the various swimming strokes, the regular interscholastic competition dives, endurance swimming, life saving, and general watermanship. This is a highly important division of the physical education program, and our boys in the Army and Navy appraise

its results as of immense practical value.

Boys are given standard strength and skill tests, which when completed and properly compiled give the boy at once the satisfaction of having accomplished a program which indicates to him not only his strengths and his weaknesses but also his total abilities in comparison with the rest of his class or group. This plan was instituted a year ago and continues to work better each month. That the interest of the boys in this program is increasing is shown by repeated requests that their marks be made known to them in order that they may reinforce their physical abilities where needed.

The teacher of corrective gymnastics has placed special emphasis during the last year on the development of proper posture habits in all boys under his direction, and satisfactory results are being secured in numerous cases. Special corrective treatment has been given one hundred fifty-six boys this year. Of these, one hundred and eighteen had weak arches and thirty suffered from kyphosis.

The number of restricted boys, who may not leave the confines of the College, is now thirteen; they present a problem which needs attention. Boys who are so rigidly and severely restricted are usually very young and apt to think of immediate results rather than of remote benefits. In many cases they feel they are being deprived of too much in the way of recreation which, in their opinion, would not be harmful. This type of thinking breeds discouragement, self-pity, and a general antagonism not only toward the Health Service but toward all who must necessarily enforce compliance with the restriction requirements. Quite a little has been done to make the lot of these boys more satisfactory but the recreational treatment of such cases is still an important problem. It is a natural desire for boys to "belong" to something, and it frequently happens that those restricted are most anxious to join the organizations from which they are debarred. Plans are on foot to work out a program whereby these lads will have an opportunity of "belonging" to something less vigorous than athletics and from which they will get a reasonable amount of enjoyment. It is interesting to note that regardless of the boy's feeling towards his limited activity he does improve physically and functionally, sometimes in a most surprising manner, as evidenced by the durability



SWIMMERS SWELL!

THE 1945 TRACK TEAM





of many of our restricted boys who were drafted into the services.

Scouting at Girard College suffered considerably during the wartime "slump in Scouting." Our own situation, not directly connected with outside difficulties, is now past the danger point and is definitely improved. Appendix R provides a tabulation of enrollment and accomplishment during the past two years and for such typical years as 1937 and 1941. The record of our Scouting during the past year shows considerable improvement as compared with that for 1944. The number of active Scouts increased, and merit badge acquisition rose from twenty-four to one hundred seventy-two. There are at least two reasons for this improved Scouting participation. First, there has been an improved continuity of Scoutmasters and better program planning by the Scoutmasters. Secondly, there has been a revival of the overnight hike which had to be abandoned at the outbreak of the war. This year's record augurs well for the immediate future of Scouting on our campus. But in this, as in so many aspects of our life everywhere, much lost ground must be made up.

The lecture and entertainment program for this year is given in Appendix S. During the past year we have been frequently handicapped by substitutions and broken appointments due to a series of conditions which should not exist now that the country is again at peace. It is expected that the coming year will give us a wider choice of artists and entertainers. The staff committee appointed to select motion pictures has rendered, and continues to render, excellent service. Not only are our motion pictures of a somewhat improved type, but they are secured earlier than was customary. The addition of the new 16 mm. motion picture machine has made it possible to give the younger boys entertainment in the form of pictures much better adapted to their age and development. A great many regular features are suitable for all boys of the College, but the use of the 16 mm. selections makes it unnecessary for our youngest boys to see pictures suitable only to High School boys and adults.

#### THE HEALTH SERVICE

Appendix F presents the statistical reports of the Infirmary and its subsidiary divisions for the year.

The Director of the Health Service states: "The general health of Girard College in the year of 1945 was excellent. The various problems that arose were not of any permanent significance, although some of them suggested means for epidemic prophylaxis with special reference to respiratory diseases. These studies and observations are still being repeated and weighed."

There was one death during the year. One of our boys, whose heart had been badly damaged by an attack of rheumatic infection in 1937, suffered cardiac decompensation in January and died in February.

There has been a rather severe wartime turnover in staff. During these difficulties two nurses have been unusually helpful. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ritchie has come to us when we needed extra nursing help and has been very faithful and efficient, and Mrs. Emil Zarella, who was at one time our operating room nurse, undertook regular duty during the emergency and was valuable because of her experience in the institution and her conscientious application in the interest of the boys. Dr. Bauer pays tribute to these two ladies and also to "the entire nursing staff for their constancy and skillful kindly service rendered to the boys most faithfully and in complete harmony with the work of the institution."

The two regular Consulting Surgeons, Dr. J. Montgomery Deaver and Dr. Kenneth E. Fry, are expected to resume their duties early in 1946 when they will be released from the armed forces. We are much indebted to the substitutes who carried on so effectively during their absence, Dr. Adolph A. Walkling and Dr. William T. Lemmon.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

In his report for the year the Director gives prominent place to the work of the Remedial Class taught by Mr. Snively. It is indeed a source of great satisfaction to see youngsters who seem to be completely lost and out of step rehabilitated and returned to the normal channels of life. The class has happily fulfilled earlier plans. More and more the boys who have been in the Remedial

Class and have returned to their regular classes are stopping in of their own accord to let Mr. Snively know of their progress. These boys seem to appreciate the interest which is being shown in their welfare.

During the year the Remedial classroom was improved. The changes included a bulletin board, locker shelves and wash basin, more suitable desks, and repainting. Ten tubular steel desks with seats attached were secured from the Middle School and renovated by the boys themselves. They made the necessary repairs, refinished the tops with flat varnish, and repainted the metal book boxes gray to harmonize with the trim of the classroom. The clear glass in the classroom door was replaced with hammered glass, and the connecting door between the office and the classroom was fitted with frosted glass. The casual observer might think these changes were inconsequential, but they loom large in helping to establish certain fundamental attitudes which show considerable benefits in various types of maladjustment.

Programs of study have been worked out that are closely integrated with the work boys have been doing prior to their entrance into the Remedial Class. They have been made specific with respect to the difficulties of each particular boy and, wherever possible, the actual course of study has been suggested by the teacher from which the boy has come; these suggestions have been adopted in the Remedial Class. Mr. Snively has conferred with housemasters, governesses, and teachers. As a result he has gained an extremely intimate knowledge of each boy. The boys know of this procedure and seem to be aware of everyone's genuine interest in them. Our boys in the Remedial Class definitely realize that they are there for their own benefit. But we bear in mind that we must keep them motivated to reestablish themselves, and for that reason we cannot set up conditions which may induce them to remain in the Remedial Class. To accomplish this requires a rather fine balance and understanding in terms of methodology.

The total number of applicants for admission to the College examined by the Department of Student Personnel was 265. This compares with totals of 275 for 1944, and 284 for 1943. The number, however, does remain above the departmental all-time low of 239 in 1942. Since more boys were admitted than in the past few

years, standards were naturally lowered. While the Director feels that as many boys as possible should be granted the opportunity which Girard College has to offer them, he has considerable doubt about the ability of a number of those admitted in 1945 to meet even the curricula that were devised for our least able boys, and he is of the opinion that this matter will require even further study. Certainly some of the boys who were admitted are not going to succeed unless considerable allowance is made for their lack of potential, insofar as the assimilation of academic materials is concerned. On the other hand, the Director feels sure that many of these individuals can adjust themselves in a satisfactory manner to the other phases of our school life.

In 1943 the Department of Student Personnel was called into conference with the High School for help in connection with the placing of our students in the proper sections when they enter the 1-1 class from the seventh grade. During that year and the year following the Director carried on a tentative testing program in the seventh grade, and met with a representative of the High School faculty before each group was admitted. In addition, the High School did some achievement testing in various school subjects; the result of the two programs was combined and an assignment made after a conference in which the data gathered were correlated. At the same time, the Department of Student Personnel submitted to our Junior High School faculty a rating for each pupil, based on the seventh grade testing program. In 1945 this plan, with some additions, was put into effect as a regular procedure. Under the method now in operation, the High School gives some achievement tests of its own, the Department of Student Personnel gives a battery of psychological tests, the results of which are combined with the High School tests, and in addition, the Junior High School faculty makes a recommendation for placement. These three distinct and separate evaluations of each student are surveyed together in a meeting of the representatives of the three departments concerned, and the final placement of the boy is determined. This seems like a definite step in the right direction, and is especially significant because of the necessity of careful selection in introducing boys into our new curricula in the High School. Inasmuch as this may be one of the most difficult

transitions the Girard College student must make, it is hoped that some of the difficulties encountered in the past may be eliminated.

For those who required them, psychiatric interviews were continued. A total of 43 boys were seen—37 new cases and 6 held over from 1944. The total number of interviews was 170. There were no cases of psychosis. There were a few psychoneurotic reactions. The largest group of boys were simple behavior cases. A few more boys this year had what might be termed a character neurosis.

The problem of handling and giving remedial work to boys suffering from speech difficulties assumed larger importance during 1945 than it had previously. Whereas the number of boys referred in any preceding year for such treatment had ranged between six and eleven, this year's group totalled thirty-three. Despite this unanticipated increase, the Department was able to meet the situation. In order that conflicts with other activities might be avoided, the speech work was scheduled between eight and nine in the morning. Although some of the boys had to forego opening exercises and Chapel services, they missed no classes. The type of case encountered ranged all the way from the simple infantile mutilation to the most serious kind of profound stammer. Twenty-four additional boys were examined because they were referred as possible speech cases, but they were found after study not to be afflicted with any difficulty of this nature.

The total number of individual speech lessons given by the Department throughout the year was 784. This compares with a total for last year of 352. The time assigned per lesson is usually one-half hour. Fourteen boys had one lesson per week, fifteen had two, three had three, and one had five. These thirty-three boys were distributed by grades as is shown in Appendix J. One of the situations which must be taken into account in the admission of border-line cases is the large number of boys who have failed to develop correct speech habits, and who therefore present typical cases of infantile mutilation. This fact has accounted somewhat for the increase in the number of cases for whom we have had to provide instruction, and is indicative of what we may expect in the future with the continued admission

of such individuals. This, however, is not, in the opinion of the Director, a reason for excluding such cases, for the task of correcting these speech defects is not difficult if one is provided with the proper staff, and the time in which to carry on the work.

Appendix Q provides a statistical picture of the work of the Department of Student Personnel during the year.

#### ADMISSION AND PLACEMENT

In the Department of Admission and Discharge there was again a considerable increase in correspondence caused by the war and the war activities of our alumni. Fortunately the clerical force of the department has been strengthened during the year, and Lieutenant Colonel G. Curtis Pritchard is now returning to resume his place as Assistant Superintendent of Admission and Discharge. While Colonel Pritchard was in the service the department enjoyed the assistance of Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, formerly Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, who was a tower of strength in a period of need.

This year there were fewer new registrations for admission than last year. As a result standards of acceptance were lowered. A higher proportion of boys examined has been accepted than in previous years. The application list appears to be a little more encouraging at present, and, if the trend continues, 1946 will show an increase over any other year since 1940. There appears to be no reason for this trend unless it be favorable results from the Alumnus Representative program instituted in May, 1945.

Under this plan one or two representative alumni in each of the large cities of the State act as liaison officers for Girard College. As well-established citizens in their communities, such men talk with mothers of prospective candidates for admission, act as friends to the young graduate returning to make his adjustment to home life and a new job, and are a tie between Girard and the local alumni group.

The proposal was sponsored by the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge and met with the endorsement of your Board. Selected alumni in fifteen up-State centers of population were invited to attend a week-end conference at the College. In those communities where the representative had the initiative and re-

sourcefulness to promote the project and where the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge had the time to help organize the area for concrete action, the results were gratifying. Some of the communities where the program is now operating and has been effective are Wilkes-Barre, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem, York and Pittsburgh. It is proposed to push this phase of the public relations program, further expanding it to include other communities of the State, perhaps even the Philadelphia area.

The Committee on Review, of which the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge is chairman, continues to do an excellent piece of work. This Committee, whose main task is to prevent boys from getting involved in major difficulties, has had no easy assignment during the war years. Unsettled war conditions, swollen incomes paid to their contemporaries outside, the approaching immediacy of service in the armed forces, and the prosperous condition of their families at home have all tended to make boys restless and have naturally affected their records as students and citizens. Of the 250 individual reviews made, seventy-nine had to do with seventeen boys. The records of nine boys came before the Committee four times each; of the nine, five remain at the College, four in good standing. Six were reviewed five times; four of these are still at the College, one being about to graduate and two others being in good standing. One boy's name was before the Committee six times, and he is to remain upon probation until the day of his graduation. One student left the College after his name had come before the Committee seven times.

Work with boys who attain the least success as students and citizens is naturally discouraging. Fortunately there are many contacts at Girard to dispel gloom. The somewhat weary staff member cannot fail to feel a thrill when he sees a graduating group march into its commencement exercises, for example. Perhaps the cost of all this is a lot higher in staff effort and energy than it is in money.

#### ALUMNI

During the past year the Girard College Alumni Association engaged in its usual activities and began to make plans looking to the participation of alumni in the Centennial Celebration of 1948.

The writer of this report is continually impressed by the unusual loyalty of Girardians. They love their old school, and they seem to be free of the besetting sin of the alumni of many institutions who feel that their *almae matres* were at their best when they were in attendance and that subsequent changes have been for the worse.

Even Girardians who fell short of scholastic standards, or who left under other than the happiest conditions, have for the College a lasting pride and respect which bring them back "looking up." An illustration of this is the story told by Dr. Haskell.

He says: "An ex-Girardian once stopped me at an alumni meeting with the question, 'Weren't you once in the Class of June, 1909?'

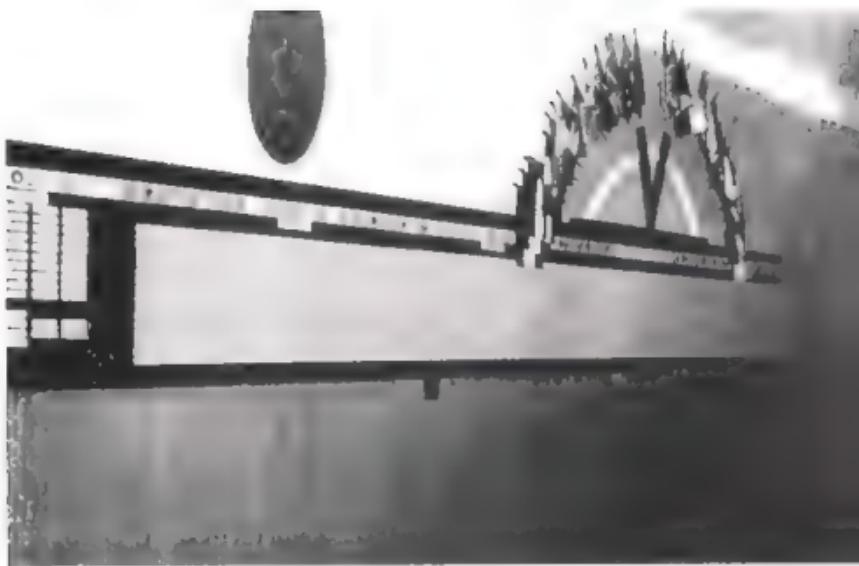
"I replied, 'I did not graduate . . .' But before I could say 'from Girard College' he slammed his hand on my shoulder and spouted,

"'Never mind, old man, a whale of a lot of us didn't, but we love the old "hum" just the same.' Not the exact words, but the import of his meaning was the same. And off he hurried. I noted that he avoided me the rest of the evening, probably questioning the truth of somebody else's statement that I was not only a member of the Faculty but also head of a department."

Those of us who spent much time on the Girard campus during the war frequently felt a lump in our throats as we watched the number in the gold star of our service flag increase, and learned the sad news of the death of some Girardian in uniform whom we held in out affections. At the close of 1945, there are still ten Girardians reported as missing, and fifty-five who made the supreme sacrifice. They are listed with their classes as follows:

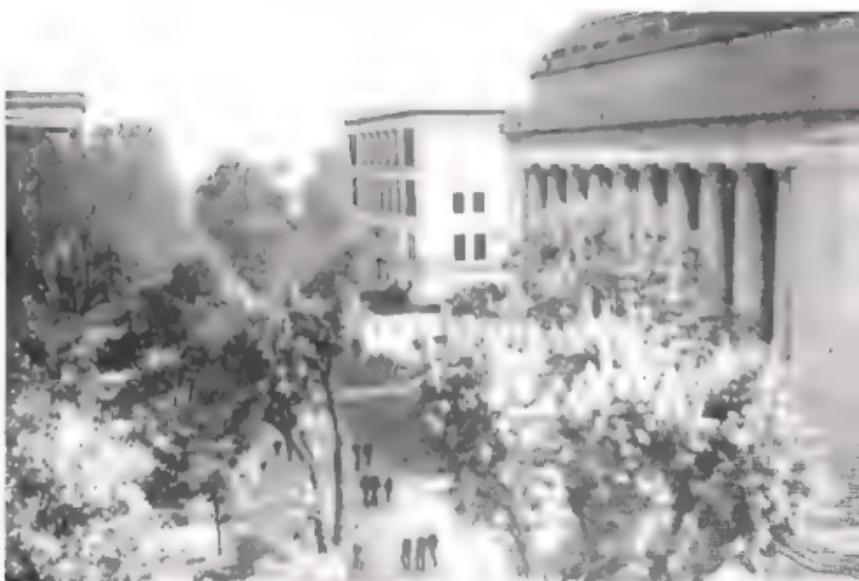
#### MISSING IN ACTION

Cascarino, Lawrence	1940	Purcell, John E.	1936
Dunmire, David Paul	1940	Rose, James V.	1930
Gamble, Charles A.	1924	Shearin, Thomas B.	1940
Hugler, Robert Kermit	1938	Spatzer, Robert Earl	1933
Nolan, John	1939	Tanner, Earl Richard	1931



ALUMNI SERVICEMEN'S HONOR ROLL

LOOKING EAST FROM THE JUNIOR SCHOOL ROOF





### KILLED IN ACTION

Barnhart, William		Jeavons, Jack	1933
Russell	1939	Klinges, Bernard Vernon	1939
Barth, Milton	1941	Kressler, David A.	1936
Berger, Nelson Arthur	1940	Krupp, Albert R.	1932
Boston, Samuel S.	1924	Lambert, George W.	1942
Boyer, Robert James	1941	McCartney, Reed Lee	1930
Buckley, Richard M.	1940	McCracken, Stark H.	1940
Clanton, John Robert	1939	Morris, James Alvin	1929
Cooper, Leslie Joseph	1938	Myers, Maurice William	1938
DeRosa, Anthony	1941	Nelson, William Jay	1943
DeVergilio, Joseph	1942	Niwinski, Henry George	1940
Dieter, Ralph Victor	1929	Nuneviller, William	
DiGirolamo, Louis	1937	Henry	1936
Dolde, Charles Henry	1917	Piccianni, William Ernest	1935
Dunn, James M.	1943	Pritchard, Griffith	1938
Eckman, Elmer G.	1943	Prussel, Morton	1941
Edman, Alexander		Quinn, Roland Harry	1941
Emanuel	1916	Redington, Paul G.	1944
Evans, Harry Winfield	1932	Roesser, George H.	1937
Farrington, Elwood	1936	Sclareco, Stanley Ivan	1937
Fleming, William		Seaborne, Frederick	1933
Robbins	1939	Semenick, Nicholas	1942
Fulton, Francis Reed	1927	Stover, Harrison Yerkes	1937
Gillich, Joseph Phillip	1936	Thorborg, Robert	
Ginkinger, Harry	1925	William	1939
Hildenbrand, Raymond		Whalen, Matthew	1931
L.	1933	Worthington, Joseph	1937
Himes, Gerald Aubrey	1938	Yost, Robert S.	1943
Hoyt, Robert Maginnis	1939	Zelinsky, Robert M.	1940
Hoyt, William H., Jr.	1938	Ziegler, Samuel	1934
Jamieson, Thomas Stuart	1938		

With 1329 alumni in the Army, 106 in the Marine Corps, 572 in the Navy, 26 in the Coast Guard, and 42 in the Merchant Marine, there must have been at least 2075 Girardians in uniform, of whom between four and five hundred had been discharged before the end of 1945. As of January 1, 1945, there were 31

top-ranking officers, and by the end of the year there were 53 known to us.

The same morale-building projects instituted in 1944 for men still in the Service were continued this year. These include a second pocket-sized book, "Brothers of Girard," compiled by the President of the College. The end of hostilities in Europe soon after its publication made the compiling of a third book unnecessary. The amount of correspondence with service men became so large that it was difficult for Mr. Macy and other officers of the College to keep up with it. The Print Shop provided one thousand sets of pages taken from the booklet, "Girard College—A Pictorial Story Present and Past." As letters were received from these men, envelopes were addressed, their office personality record-cards were referred to Mr. Macy, and during evenings and at other odd times, he penned on these pages brief answers to questions or wrote items of College news. This was, of course, in addition to the not inconsiderable correspondence maintained by many teachers and administrative officers. Anticipating the end of the war, early in the year the Department of Admission and Discharge sent record forms to all men in or discharged from the Service. Also early in the year, a master service-card file was fully developed.

During the last four months of the year, the Department of Admission and Discharge helped 388 discharged veterans work out their problems. One hundred and thirty-five of these former Girardians decided to go back to their pre-war employment, many finding promotions upon their return. One hundred and fifteen men were interested in furthering their education under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Disappointments in acceptances of these men by educational institutions were kept at a minimum by frankly discussing with each veteran the schools for which his record would qualify him. In some cases, he was advised against pursuing the courses which required standards of achievement beyond his capacity. The remainder of the veterans sought new and better job opportunities. Many of them were readily placed. Fortunately for the remainder, Mr. Pritchard has returned and will be giving much of his attention to their needs.

We feel a great sense of loss for the Girardians who met their

deaths serving their country. Among these the two Hoyt boys were splendid examples of American young manhood. Both were war casualties. William was a member of the Class of June 1938 and Robert of the Class of January 1939. They had distinguished themselves at Girard College and in their subsequent college and military careers. Their mother, Mrs. William H. Hoyt, whose only children these boys were, established prizes to be given each term to the graduates of Girard who rank first and second respectively in their commercial work during the last two years of the high school course. The prizes will be known as the William and Robert Hoyt Memorial Prizes. Mrs. Hoyt informed the writer that Girard College was very close to the hearts of her boys, as it is to her own. She stated that several months ago she received a diary kept by Bill, a lieutenant in the Marines, which contained the following entry for March 10th, 1943:

"Today marks the 12th anniversary of my admission to Girard College for which I'll be forever grateful."

Not long afterward he met his death in the South Pacific. Like other Girardians Bill had sung at Commencement the Farewell Song:

"Farewell! Farewell!  
Dear temple on the hill;  
We'll not forget you  
Till our hearts be still."

## THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The names of the summer school staff are listed in Appendix C and the student enrollment figures are given in Appendix E. The summer school again contributed successfully to the total program. A comparison of the promotion statistics for the past five years indicates that this has been the best year.

The program of the high school tutoring classes was enlarged this year to include health education, mechanical drawing, and electricity. These classes followed the courses provided for them. Two periods of one hour each were rostered daily for these three

new subjects. In the electrical course several additional projects were introduced, such as a study of the mechanism used in an "electric fence" and each boy made an electro magnet. Added projects of the mechanical drawing course consisted of making working drawings and developments of a nut, a socket, and a reflector, and included also some instruction in blue print making. Tutoring work also included certain boys confined to the Infirmary for protracted periods.

An outgrowth of the tutoring program with the Junior High School students is the recommendation that those boys whose records indicate they may experience difficulty in adjusting to high school work be given a general review course during the summer session. In the opinion of the Summer School Principal, the transition from Junior High School to High School is a difficult one for boys who are either scholastically weak or unable to study without constant adult supervision.

For the third summer session, all boys had a complete daily roster. Many boys have expressed their appreciation for the variety of activities provided, and in increasing numbers they have asked for additional assignments in areas of special interests.

To enrich is to add something of value to that which already exists. Most of the enrichment class programs of the Activities School this year were planned as units with emphasis on the further development of knowledges and skills. Each unit included some contacts with the arts, social studies, oral and written expression, the library, music, and handwork.

As usual the boys showed real interest and enthusiasm in their handwork activities. Although the urge to "make something" is the drive behind this interest and activity, and the completed project the goal, nevertheless certain other values accrue to the boys. They discover that handwork aids them in the development of hobbies, is a source of stimulating recreation, a means for improving handwork skills, and an opportunity to express ideas in various media. The media used by the boys in the handwork classes were varied in character and offered ample opportunity for creative expression. Included among them were basketry, clay, glass, leather, linoleum, paper, papier-mache, and wood.

The radio workshop again was a very popular and successful

feature of the enrichment program. Time is too limited in a summer session to do more than make a beginning in the field of radio but all the boys were eager and anxious to begin work in the "studio." In addition to gaining some understanding of the art of broadcasting, how radio programs are built and produced, an opportunity was given as many boys as possible to participate actively in a studio production. Interestingly enough also, from discussions and reactions to the news commentators and the few short radio programs to which the boys listened in the classroom, they seem to have developed some discrimination in their listening.

Current events received much more attention and emphasis this year than in any previous summer. The fast moving pattern of world events could not help but stimulate a series of discussions. Newspapers and up-to-the-minute news broadcasts furnished the starting point. Most of the boys were interested in contributing their ideas, and many proposed solutions to the various problems which presented themselves. A dramatic feature of the summer was the sudden announcement that Japan was ready to accept the terms of the Potsdam Conference.

The success of trips taken outside the College to places of entertainment and educational value in previous summers indicated that these should be continued. Since practically all industries and all government buildings were closed for the duration, outside contacts were limited to those places which welcomed visitors. A pleasing variety of interests, however, were represented by the places visited.

For the first time during the summer school session, classes for restricted activities boys were organized. For physical reasons these boys are limited in their activities. Special group provision for them is greatly to be desired and a constructive step, but one which is not feasible during the regular school year. The adjusted roster worked out for them provided a continuous program for this group. One of the pleasant diversions for eight of these boys was a trip to Atlantic City.

The Principal of the Summer School comments on the helpfulness and usefulness of the new card index system in the initial organization of the summer classes and the two reorganizations necessary at the close of the first and second periods. This index

provides a separate card, with needed information, for every student on the College rolls.

## THE SUMMER CAMP

The College Camp was operated for two groups of boys for three weeks each between June 27 and August 9. The first campers, 138 in number, came from the Junior School and Good Friends Hall, and the second group, 114, included boys from the rest of the College. There were only a few campers from the upper houses. Eleven of the latter group formed a service unit and assisted in the kitchen during both periods. Mr. George B. Diamant, Teacher of Corrective Gymnastics at the College, served admirably as Camp Superintendent. He was assisted by thirteen senior counselors and a member of the Post High Class as clerk.

There was an excellent activity program, in which boys had a choice of a wide variety of things to do. They could choose from nature study, archery, gymnastics, camp craft, tennis, swimming, boating, canoeing, fishing, field and track events, volley ball, badminton, and elementary astronomy.

Although there were, to be sure, the expected wartime difficulties, the boys were healthy and enjoyed their outing. In fact, the campers made an exceptionally good health record. There were, of course, some cases requiring the attention of the visiting physician, but they were, in the main, abrasions, lacerations, strained muscles, sore feet and blisters, to be expected in groups of active, healthy boys. There was very little ivy poisoning because of the program of eradication which has been carried on for the last two years. The physician expected our boys, like other campers, to be afflicted with colds and sore throats, for out of the forty-two camping days rain fell on thirty-four. One of the old residents referred to it as the worst summer he had known in seventy years. It had no ill effect on the campers.

Great excitement was caused on one occasion when a full grown deer visited the Camp, submitted to petting by the boys, visited the Recreation Hall, and would have gone to the dining



A FREQUENT VISITOR AT THE SUMMER CAMP

BUILDING A PUPPET SHOW IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL





room if it had been allowed. This was a thrilling experience for the youngsters. Nothing of the sort had happened during the sixteen years of the Camp's existence.

The regime at Camp made a lazy life impossible. There were forms of camp-keeping and camp-housekeeping in which every camper had a share. They made their beds daily, swept the cabins, made the grounds presentable, kept the boats and canoes ship-shape, ran errands, and performed innumerable other duties connected with the smooth running of the Camp. After a day with its periods for work, meals, swimming, rest and games, the boys gathered about the great campfire for songs, stunts, and other forms of entertainment. When taps were sounded at eight or nine, depending on the age of the boys, they went to bed tired and content and ready for the gift of sleep.

### THE STUDENT WORK PROGRAM

Unfortunately, it was necessary to continue the Student Work Program throughout the entire year. There was very little increase in the number of adult employees after V-J Day, and in the fall the labor shortage was about at its peak of the war years. More kitchen men seemed to be available in the fall, although very few women applied for work. The necessity for the Student Work Program will not likely end abruptly; it may taper off over the period of a year or more. The attitude of the boys continued to be good and they performed their work quite satisfactorily, although motivation for the work naturally dropped off with the close of the war. Beginning with the fall term boys on certain jobs were paid small amounts weekly for their services.

The disadvantages of the Student Work Program have already been enumerated in the Annual Reports of 1943 and 1944, and it is not necessary to repeat them here. There is unquestionably an educational value in work, but the discussion of it is more theoretical than realistic if a boy's school schedule is upset and he is forced to absent himself from regular appointments.

## THE GIRARD COLLEGE CENTENNIAL

In his report for 1944 the writer referred to the importance of the Centennial celebration to be held in 1948 and to the acceptance of the chairmanship of the general committee by Mr. John A. Diemand.

Mr. Diemand accepted this Chairmanship with the understanding, of course, that the larger part of the work would be done at the College under the direction of his policy-determining committee. To provide leadership for Centennial planning on the campus, Mr. Owen D. Evans has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Centennial Committee, while retaining his status as Superintendent of the Mechanical School. In order that Mr. Evans may give approximately half of his time to the Centennial planning, Mr. Creel W. Hatcher, Instructor in Foundry, is serving as Assistant Superintendent of the Mechanical School.

## FOUNDER'S HALL

Founder's Hall is the traditional symbol of Girard College. It was the one building planned by Stephen Girard himself. It has always been the center of the College architecturally and in location. Tribute has been paid to it by many authorities, the most recent being Talbot Hamlin ("Greek Revival Architecture in America;" pp. 439 + xiii; 1944, Oxford Univ. Press, N.Y.).

A committee of the staff consisting of Miss Hazel Erchinger as chairman, Miss Miriam McGhee, Miss C. Ruth North, Mrs. Joseph A. Davis, and Messrs. Robert T. Anderson, Owen D. Evans, and William Jamison, was asked to recommend changes looking toward the immediate improvement of Founder's Hall as a social center and its subsequent use during the Centennial celebration of 1948 as the hub of activities and as a place where the Girard furniture and other Girardiana could be most effectively exhibited. The present condition of the furnishings and effects, which has prevailed since at least the beginning of the century, is embarrassing to us, especially since the Will (XXI) gives some evidence of the Founder's desire concerning the care and preservation of his possessions.

The committee submitted proposals of alterations and costs which are functionally practical. These involve no structural changes in the building. They were approved by your Board and an appropriation was made for the work. Unfortunately, post-war difficulties and the cost of labor and materials have caused delays, but it is hoped that we can make real progress on this program of changes during 1946.

As proposed, these changes will include a thorough cleaning of the marble columns, the entablatures, and the marble floor and stairs, in both north and south vestibules, and painting the walls in both vestibules, possibly in contrasting colors. This painting expenditure is a necessary maintenance item in any case. The marble has not been cleaned for a long time, but the painting is done periodically. The vestibules were last painted in 1937. Present plans also provide for the installation of rest-room facilities in the north vestibule (first floor).

The Directors' Room, the southeast room of the first floor, will remain unchanged. The present relic room, the southwest room of the first floor, will be retained as a museum for the display of selected furniture, pictures and ornaments, chosen from the Girard relics. The remaining articles will be displayed on the second floor. The relic room is large enough, even with well-arranged exhibits around the walls, to permit its serving as an ante-room or reception room. It is proposed to use the northeast room of the first floor as a social hall, where various functions, including the dances of the older students, will be held. The northwest area of the first floor was originally a room fifty by fifty feet like the other three rooms on the floor. It has been divided in half by a partition which can be retained and made part of the present scheme. It is proposed to make a lounge in the south half, which now houses the Girardiana safes. This will be used as an adjunct to the social hall, as a room where meals, such as luncheons for the Board, can be served, as a committee room, or for any purpose not requiring a large room. The north half will be divided by a partition into a small lounge or committee room, a kitchen, a hall, and a storeroom.

The second floor will be only of slightly less importance than the first. The southeast area of the second floor was origi-

nally a room of fifty by fifty feet. It was later partitioned into two rooms of equal size. It is proposed to use both as a museum of Girard's household effects, since the large amount of wall space lends itself well to display purposes. The southwest room of the same floor will be fitted up as a meeting room and lecture hall. Such a room will be useful at all times, including the Centennial season, since the College lacks one at present. It is proposed to set aside the northeast room of the second floor for the valuable collection of Girard manuscripts. The room will be divided in half by a partition, the south half serving as an exhibit room for the manuscript collection and the north half as a manuscript room to hold the safes and ships' boxes in which the manuscripts are stored. The adjoining northwest room should be reserved as a trophy room and as a center for all historical interests of Girard College, including those of the alumni.

Most of the upholstered furniture which belonged to Stephen Girard himself needs to be reupholstered, and some of it may need regluing or repairs for minor injuries. Some of the glass cabinets will need relining. Items like silverware and other metal objects will need to be thoroughly cleaned and polished. It has been thought inadvisable, while repairs and changes are going on in Founder's Hall, to shift the relics about from room to room or transfer them to the third floor. They will therefore be removed to a room in the basement of the Library, which is dry, sufficiently lighted, easy of access to workmen who come in from outside, and equipped so it may be locked up as securely as any room in Founder's Hall. This room also lends itself to closer supervision than any room in Founder's Hall. It seems best to place all the relics in this room in the Library Building and to leave them there until necessary repairs can be made. They can then be moved back to Founder's Hall and exhibited under the approved plan following the completion of work in that building. Article XXI of the Girard Will states: "There should be at least four outbuildings detached from the main edifice, and from each other, . . . each building should be, as far as practicable, devoted to a distinct purpose: in that one or more of those buildings, in which they may be most useful, I direct my executors to place my plate and furniture of every sort."

The Library, which is one of the "at least four outbuildings" with "a distinct purpose," ought to be satisfactory in the light of the Will for housing the Girard relics temporarily.

## THE SOCIAL PROGRAM

In his report for last year the writer stated that in the fall of 1944 we attacked more vigorously the problem of the social training of our boys "by definitely assigning someone to provide formal instruction and practice in the social amenities and to have overall supervision of our social program and dances. This includes also such matters as table manners and personal appearance." A year ago it was not possible, of course, to evaluate the work of the new program. Indeed, such a program, intelligently constructed, develops slowly and experimentally and does not proceed from a detailed plan worked out at one sitting.

And so the program has progressed for a little more than a year. Miss Miriam McGhee has proven to be an ideal person for the assignment of directing it. Very wisely she has moved slowly and built upon plans already found to be successful. Many interesting and successful innovations have been added.

More parties for the younger boys of the High School, well-planned class dances, regular dancing instruction for Juniors, dance practice sessions, informal late afternoon "coke and pretzel parties," regular classes in the social amenities for High School freshmen and seniors, informal discussions of "good manners," "laboratory" sessions in table arrangements using dishes and silver, special luncheons and dinners for various groups, a buffet supper before each graduation dance, entertainment of our boys by other schools—these are some features of the social program that should yield dividends in the lives of our Girardians in the future.

Undoubtedly, the social life of the boys has had new direction, new impetus, and new values this year. Much has been done to give the boys a greater social consciousness, a better understanding of social amenities, and a more mature social attitude toward staff members and the girls invited as guests to the College. Miss McGhee and the many staff members who have cooperated with

her have given an inordinate amount of time and effort to this phase of our life this year. It is extremely important that every member of the staff of the College accepts his or her individual responsibility for the attitude and social development of our boys. With such cooperation on the part of everyone we can equip our boys to face the outside world with dignity and self-assurance.

## BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND PLANT MAINTENANCE

The restoration of normal conditions in respect to the availability and quality of commodities was still very far distant as the year closed. A recent business report states: "The problems of securing sufficient material and supplies for operations were never more difficult." There is a continuing shortage of needed items of clothing, food, and maintenance, all of which are surrounded with irregularity and uncertainty. The little progress that has been made in some lines is completely overshadowed by the frustration experienced in most of our efforts to restore operations to reasonably normal levels.

Fresh and smoked meats and poultry of all kinds were very scarce throughout most of the year. Our occasional inability to obtain these main items of a meal, on which menus are based, caused many changes in meal planning, so that at the end of some weeks the original menus had often become unrecognizable. Butter, sugar, fats, and oils remained as scarce as at any time during the war, and this necessitated a considerable reduction of our sugar and butter consumption. The necessary reduction of sugar and shortening in bread and ginger cake making lowered the quality of these products. The bread dried out quickly and the gingers were hard and unpalatable. Toward the close of the year we were able to secure a good grade of sugar-cane molasses which improved the quality of the "gingers," and, by serving them on Friday instead of on Sunday, we prevented their becoming hard and dry. This is probably the first time in fifty or more years that "gingers" have not been served with the Sunday evening meal, but the boys heartily approved the change.

Textiles continued to be very scarce during the year. For

example, difficulty was experienced in securing sheets, towels, gloves, underwear, and handkerchiefs. Shirts were the most difficult item to obtain as no finished ones were available, nor were shirting materials obtainable from which they could be manufactured. Some sport shirts were on the market and it is likely that these must be resorted to in 1946. The quality of the shoes received during the war was not equal to that of prewar standards. Government regulations forbade the making of shoes with full vamps, leather box toes, and counters. These restrictions affected the life of the shoes. The shoes received during 1945, both high and low, with a few exceptions, were brown, while in previous years all high shoes were black. In accordance with a recent decision of your Board, regular purchases in the future will be restricted to low shoes.

With the exception of the food and dining-room service, where an abnormal number of vacancies still exists, most of our services were fairly well manned under the necessities of wartime restrictions. Of the 256 positions in the Department of Domestic Economy other than supervisors, 60 were, on an average, vacant during the year. Fifty-four of these vacancies occurred in the food service where there are 113 positions, which means that this branch of the Department operated throughout 1945 with approximately 53% of its normal complement. This deficiency has been met by the efforts of the boys in the Student Work Program under the supervision of Mr. James D. White. The boys who have been doing this work on rotating schedules for several years are generally familiar with the work, and when properly supervised they do an excellent job. However, much has been said about the disruption of the educational program for the boys and it is desirable that we resume normal operations with paid employees as soon as possible. There is significance in the fact that in the Domestic Economy Department the average age of employees has increased approximately ten years since 1929, when the average age was 39 years. During wartime it was obviously necessary to engage older people. In November a check of current employment records covering the Department of Domestic Economy and the Department of Grounds and Buildings was made to see how many persons above the age of 40 had been

employed up to that time. The results indicate a ratio of 25% in the Domestic Economy Department and 47½% in the Department of Grounds and Buildings. It should be noted that persons employed after the age of 40 are automatically ineligible to participate in the benefits of group insurance and retirement allowances.

Within the office of the Business Manager wartime conditions have caused a virtual breakdown in the regular procedure of procuring services, supplies, and equipment. Competitive bidding, so basic in our operations, simply does not yet exist in many fields of purchasing. More often than not, the availability of an item becomes the primary factor. For obvious reasons, the legal and formal aspects of the purchasing procedures have greatly increased during the war years and have added appreciably to the already increased burden of trying to maintain operations in a very critical period, many times to our unavoidable disadvantage.

Among the extra difficulties of recent years in the Business Manager's office, in addition to the legal formalities, are a greatly increased load of payroll work complicated by deductions for City Taxes, purchases of War Bonds, deductions and accounting for withholding taxes, highly detailed calculations and recording of emergency allowance, abnormal turnover in help, figuring overtime payments, incentive and emergency bonuses, individual salary and wage forms in quadruplicate for all employees for the Internal Revenue Department, repeated reissue of requests for bids on scarce items because of no responses, seemingly endless Governmental forms to be executed and conferences with Government officials, the unavoidably excessive time consumed in the irregular handling of purchase orders, irregularities and difficulties in the payment of bills, and the absence of the Assistant to the Business Manager in the service.

The College is trying to keep abreast of the situation regarding the disposal of surplus Governmental property to determine whether the acquisition of such property is of advantage to the College. The channels set up for the disposal of this equipment are many and they increase and change frequently. The rules and regulations are voluminous, complicated, and also frequently changed. Because of our status as a Department of the City of

Philadelphia, we have a preferred position. But the procedure is fundamentally different from our normal operations in that the Government takes little, if any, responsibility for the condition of the property. It must usually be bid upon on the basis of "as is and where is." The property, more often than not located at very distant points, cannot be inspected, and we know from experience the hazard of trying to procure any property without preliminary inspection. Often the bid forms of the Government specify sales in job-lots or in minimum quantities far too large for us to consider. At the close of the year no Governmental surplus property had been acquired. Plans are maturing by which a staff member may devote approximately half of his time to this problem. There will be a great increase in the amount of such property announced for disposal. The great bulk of it has not yet been inventoried.

Despite limitations the College has attempted to keep its "physical fitness." During the year 9461 jobs were assigned to the maintenance force, each one of which required the services of one or more mechanics. This was 16 fewer than in 1944. Sand traps and a new four-inch drain line were installed in the west areaway of the Armory Building in an attempt to relieve the flood conditions. While this helped to some extent, on two occasions the basement of the building was flooded because of the insufficient capacity of the city sewer. The wood floors of the two recreation rooms, already damaged from many previous floods, were again impaired to such an extent as to make play hazardous. In order to ensure safety the worst places were relaid.

A large amount of repair and maintenance work was done at the Power House during the year, the major item being overhauling of the turbo-generator, including the removal of deposits from the turbine blading. The horizontal coal conveyor was entirely rebuilt, but due to delayed delivery of the motor, the equipment was operated by the old motor. Chains were renewed on the vertical coal conveyor. Much trouble was experienced with the governors of the stoker engines and the bearings of turbines which drive the forced draft blower and the boiler feed pump because of dirt that got into them as a result of blowing siftings. The turbine drive for the boiler feed pump was returned to the factory for a

complete overhauling. This is a condition that should be corrected as soon as a solution can be found. Another matter demanding correction is relocating the ash conveyor pipe in the rear of No. 1 and No. 2 boilers. The conveyor pipe is now located inside the ash pit of the boilers and every time a flood occurs, water gets into the pipe and packs the cinders, the removal of which necessitates taking one boiler from the line.

Two sets of transformers are in use at the Power House, one of which supplies power to the Power House and Mechanical School and the other light. The lighting transformers are overloaded due to the increased lighting load in the Mechanical School and should be increased in size. A better plan would be to install separate sets of transformers for the Mechanical School and retain the present ones for the Power House. This would make it possible to supply power and light for the Power House when the rest of the buildings are without these services due to a breakdown of the main cables or the necessity of making repairs. The trend is again upward in power consumption and when the House Group is placed in use again a new peak will probably be established. Attention is again called to the desirability of giving early consideration to the generating equipment at the Power House. Power consumption will increase in many of the buildings, if we are to maintain a modern boarding school plant, and therefore attention should be given to the source of power.

Foresightedness in establishing a program in the Laundry for replacing wornout equipment, begun in 1937, has paid dividends during the war years. Not only was the mechanical efficiency unimpaired, but economies were effected because of the lowered cost of operations, maintenance, and repairs. No major repairs in laundry equipment were necessary in 1945, a year when it would have been almost impossible to get such work done.

The Girard College budget for 1946, which your Board approved early in December, reflects the upward trend of prices, the requirements imposed by deferred maintenance, the wartime "damming up" of needs, the desirable restoration of normal "stock on hand," especially in the seriously depleted food staples and clothing and other textile stocks, and the possible resumption on September 1, 1946, of the operation of the House Group, long

closed because of the wartime domestic help shortage. It also includes provision for some features of the improvement program discussed in the next section.

The total actual ordinary expenditures for 1945 for the maintenance of Girard College, according to the Comptroller's statement of December 31, 1945, amounted to \$1,510,010.83, an increase of \$19,446.81 over the corresponding figure for 1944. The average number of students maintained was 1349, which represents a reduction of 58 from the figure for 1944. The per capita cost for 1945 was \$1,119.36, an increase of \$59.96 or 5.4% over the 1944 figure.

Extraordinary expenses, including the Emergency Allowance (\$171,005.99) which was charged to Surplus, amounted to \$182,960.27 and increase the per capita cost by \$135.63, bringing the total per capita cost to \$1,254.98, which is an increase of \$84.20 over that of 1944.

Since the amount spent in 1945 for subsistence was \$232,739.86, the per capita cost for subsistence calculated on the basis of boys only, numbering 1349, was \$172.5276, or \$.5228 per day. If, however, all the officers and employees who are entitled to meals be included (boys 1349, officers and employees 323, total 1672), the per capita cost is \$139.1984, or \$.4218 per day. The per capita cost per day for 1944 was \$.484 for boys only and \$.3936 if others be included. There were thus increases in 1945 over 1944 of \$.0388 and \$.0282 a day respectively. In this calculation, as in those of previous years, only eleven months or 330 days to the year have been counted. The two summer vacation months are counted as one, since approximately one half our regular number are supplied with meals during this period.

## THE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

At its meeting of April 20, 1945 your Board requested the Committee on Household "to make a study of necessary improvements in the buildings and facilities of Girard College and submit recommendations, with estimates of cost, to the Board so that consideration may be given to the setting up of reserves to finance such improvements when it is possible to make them."

The Committee welcomed the opportunity to make such a report to the Board. It assumed that no buildings of recent construction, such as the House Group, Library, Junior School, Armory, and Chapel, should be modified or reconstructed, that no play space should be encroached upon, and that, so far as possible, no other space now unoccupied by buildings should be built upon. Furthermore, it sympathized with the frequently expressed point of view of the President of the College and his associates, and of at least some members of the Board, that we should consider extending the successful Allen Hall room plan through other dormitory buildings for High School boys. From an educational point of view, we feel no more justified in putting up another building, or remodeling one of our present buildings, to contain large dormitory rooms holding thirty to forty beds than we should be in fitting out such buildings with gas lighting instead of with electricity.

The report submitted to the Board in October by the Household Committee necessarily emphasized the dormitories, since, in the opinion of the Committee, the oldest units of the dormitory system, with the exception of the remodeled Allen Hall, constitute the weakest feature of the facilities of Girard College. The Committee also assumed that the Board might at some time wish to increase the enrollment of the College beyond any previous figure, a step that would be next to impossible without making changes in our present crowded facilities. The crowded condition of our dormitories and their failure to conform to army health standards were discussed at length in a report written more than four years ago by the President of the College.

There are, indeed, several previous studies that were available to the Committee. In their chronological order they are, first, the Day and Zimmerman report of August 26, 1925, obtained in connection with the work of the Board's Committee on Enlargement, of which Dr. Thomas S. Gates was Chairman. The second report was that of a committee of the Board composed of the chairmen of the three College committees and of the Finance Committee, along with Mr. Ernest T. Trigg as Chairman. This report, dated October 14, 1938, discussed "the maximum number of boys who can be accommodated within the grounds at Girard

College" and the "new buildings and other provisions . . . necessary to the accommodation of such maximum number of boys," and demonstrated "the necessity for the accumulation of sufficient income outside of our ordinary maintenance requirements." A third report was prepared by the President of the College for a committee appointed by the President of the Board. This committee, of which Mr. Albert M. Greenfield was Chairman, was composed of the chairmen of the three College committees, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and the President of the College. This report, dated April 21, 1941, discussed dormitory space standards, our own dormitory situation, projected College budgets for 1942-1946, proposed non-recurring extraordinary expenditures for 1942-1946, and the administration of the admission policy previously adopted by the Board on December 13, 1940. As a fourth item, there were the studies of the post-war needs of the College made by a staff committee appointed by the President of the College and composed of Messrs. Robert T. Anderson and William Jamison with Dr. Edward M. Twitmyer as Chairman. These studies, the bulk of which were completed in the spring of 1944, were concerned with post-war repairs, alterations, replacements of equipment, and new equipment, especially those that represented needs which could not be met for several years because of the war. The fifth item consists of two reports made by a staff committee appointed by the President of the College and composed of Messrs. Robert T. Anderson, William L. Campbell, E. Newbold Cooper, Joseph A. Davis, Edward M. Twitmyer, and Owen D. Evans, with the last as Chairman. The first report, dated June 23, 1944, was the result of a study of the possibility of changing Bordeaux, Mariner, Merchant and Bunker Halls to something like Allen Hall in order to break up our present objectionable barracks type of housing. The second report, dated April 25, 1945, was the result of a study to determine if the present method of mixing boys of different ages in the four upper halls, introduced in 1927, could be modified to the advantage of the whole dormitory arrangement.

One of the foregoing reports mentioned 1850 and another 2000 as a possible maximum enrollment figure. The 1945 report submitted by the Household Committee included (1) "necessary

improvements" irrespective of any considerable change in enrollment, and (2) "necessary improvements" if the enrollment is increased beyond any previous capacity. In many instances the two are inseparable.

The report of this year was in two parts. The first (Part A) recommended certain minor renovations, replacements, and new equipment, and the second (Part B) recommended a program of changes in the dormitory system. After considering this report, your Board in November approved "a program of replacements, improvements, and modernization at Girard College, including demolition and replacement of Lafayette, Good Friends, and Bunker Halls, and certain other replacement and improvement items included in Part A of the report of October 19, 1945 . . . ; the Committee to report to the Board which of the items are essential and the order in which they should be proceeded with." The Board also decided "that, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Household, \$3,500,000 of accumulated income be set aside and appropriated for "Replacements, Improvements and Modernization at Girard College.'"

In December the Committee re-submitted for approval the minor renovations, replacements, and new equipment previously recommended in Part A, with the exception of items that would be taken care of with the replacement of three dormitory buildings. For example, the "installation of general toilet facilities in Lafayette and Good Friends Halls comparable with those in other buildings" would be unnecessary if these buildings were replaced; although otherwise, this change would be included among those most necessary. Items approved included the replacement of basement floors in the Armory, the resurfacing of the north playground and other playground areas, the restoration of playground toilets, general renovations in the Infirmary, the replacement of the hydraulic elevator in the Infirmary, general renovations in the Middle School Building, post-war additions in the Mechanical School, sound absorption treatment of dining rooms in the Dining and Service Building and the Junior School Building, additional recreational, service, and warehouse facilities at the Camp, improvements in the first-floor living rooms of Mariner and Merchant Halls as already carried out in Bordeaux

Hall, general renovations in the plumbing facilities of Bordeaux, Mariner, and Merchant Halls, and, if possible, provision for small family apartments for senior housemasters in Bordeaux, Mariner, and Merchant Halls.

The foregoing provides for giving no major attention to existing dormitory buildings, a topic to which Part B of the report was devoted. All of the present dormitory buildings of Girard College, with the exception of the House Group and the Junior School, both of which are for the youngest boys, were built either prior to its opening in 1848 or during the first 38 of its almost 100 years of operation. During the last six decades the ideas of what should constitute the life pattern of a large number of boys living together in a boarding school have so changed that, quite apart from any particular plan of enrollment expansion, we might well formulate a special program of change and adjustment in the material setup of the institution that would consume considerable money. Such a program would involve particularly the replacement of old dormitories with modern, up-to-date units, and possibly the replacement or renovation of buildings housing other divisions of our work.

The success of Allen Hall, which since 1937 has been an upper senior dormitory with a room plan, has been proclaimed both by alumni who have enjoyed its advantages and by staff members. It has equipped our recent graduates better than previous senior-group plans for life after graduation. This fact and the patent disadvantages of a crowded congregate system naturally leads us to hope that the room plan may in time be extended to other High School students.

A staff committee had attempted "to determine what is involved in shifting from the present congregate system of housing high school boys to a system of rooms for groups of two, three, or four boys in Bordeaux, Mariner, Merchant, and Bunker Halls." A careful study of floor plans indicates the impracticability of partitioning the large rooms of these buildings into smaller sleeping rooms. Such a procedure would give too little improvement over the present congregate system, since the resulting rooms would have to hold as many as four boys, and the change would reduce considerably the number of boys the buildings could house.

Yet it remains "the strong belief of the committee (the staff committee) that regardless of costs or number of boys the need of a room plan is a prime essential for the future of Girard College."

The possible use of Lafayette Hall for the room plan was investigated, and the decision is a decided negative. Even the outer walls of Lafayette Hall could hardly be retained in a rebuilding project. Essentially the central rectangle of the building consists of massive walls and partitions without windows. Projecting from this central structure are wings which have an inadequate number of windows. The top floor with its mansard roof and meagre light might be partitioned into storage rooms. It certainly could not be partitioned into rooms suitable for living quarters. The structural changes involved are extensive enough to demand complete rebuilding. Much of Lafayette Hall has only one story and wastes space. At the rear of this area there are sixteen undesirable rooms now used by domestics over the east and west sides of the kitchen, but the rest of this part of Lafayette would not support even a second story, according to the architect who reported upon this matter during Dr. Herrick's administration.

Both Lafayette Hall, completed in 1881, and the building west of it, Good Friends Hall, completed in 1886, impress many laymen viewing their exteriors as being inferior to our buildings constructed before or after them. Even more striking are their interiors, for both buildings were apparently constructed in a period when the theory was that children should be seen and not heard. It was evidently felt that if a boy had a chair to sit in, a bed to sleep in, good clothes to wear, and good food to eat, he was being properly cared for. No play rooms were provided in either building, and general toilet facilities are still provided in a separate unit.

It would appear to be wiser to rebuild Lafayette and Good Friends Halls before Bordeaux, Mariner, and Merchant Halls, or even Bunker Hall. The need of such reconstruction can be more readily demonstrated, and the preservation of at least the exteriors of the five original buildings of the College (Founder's Hall, Allen Hall, Bordeaux Hall, Mariner Hall, and Merchant Hall) as they are would satisfy those who believe they have unity, charm, and traditional significance. The congregate system in its best form

might be continued for boys of the age now served by Lafayette and Good Friends Halls if they were transferred, as they easily could be, to Bordeaux, Mariner, Merchant, and Bunker Halls. The building to replace the present Lafayette and Good Friends Halls should be constructed with rooms for two, three, or four boys, preferably two, and could house the High School student body with the exception of the upper senior boys of Allen Hall.

As a matter of planning, approval was therefore given to the construction of a new building on the site of the present Lafayette and Good Friends Halls to house most of the High School boys. This building should be designed with an eye to economy of space. It could harmonize with our present buildings and might be built on the apartment court plan with four or even five stories, with lower ceilings than existing dormitory houses, and with bedroom-study units for two boys and in some instances for three or four boys. Such a building would have kitchen and dining room facilities and sufficient space in the basement and on the roof for play rooms, storage rooms, hobby rooms, and exercising areas.

At present the maximum capacity of Lafayette and Good Friends Halls is 544 and the large building to replace them should have an equal capacity. Boys of the age now occupying these two buildings would then be moved to Bordeaux, Mariner, Merchant, and Bunker Halls. Our present feeling is that boys of this age can be continued in a congregate system with fewer problems than develop among older boys. Some persons might even believe that it is wiser to maintain the ward-like type of dormitory for these pre-adolescents and early adolescents, although such an opinion might undergo drastic revision in a decade.

Approval was also given for the razing and replacing of Bunker Hall, with its capacity doubled, following the construction just outlined. This building was the earliest to be erected after the five buildings of the original Girard College group. It was intended as a service building and was not as well constructed as were the first buildings. It has had a variety of uses and renovations, and it is not now in good condition. The recommended change was an unaccomplished part of the original plan of enlargement and was suggested in the Day and Zimmerman Report. According to this plan the capacity of Bunker Hall would be

increased from 144 to 288. This change is also recommended in the Trigg Report.

A desirable feature of any extension of the program approved would be an auditorium seating a thousand or more persons and having a modern stage. This facility, which is included in most new public secondary schools, is lacking at Girard College.

Discouraging increases in building costs and government restrictions upon post-war construction may delay for several years the realization of the larger part of the improvement program approved by your Board. Nevertheless, bold planning provides incentives. Timid thinking never achieved much. The late Daniel Hudson Burnham, who was in charge of the rebuilding and beautifying of Washington during the McKinley administration, enjoined his co-workers: "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood, and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone, will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever growing consistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that will stagger us."

## CONCLUSION

It is to be regretted that this report has to deal at length with shortages and other difficulties and not more with progress and growth. The former were, however, a real part of the year 1945. Similar conditions have beset other boarding schools, some of which have fared worse than Girard. We can say with Virgil's Aeneas: *forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit*—"perhaps some day it will be pleasant to remember even these things."

The war's end promises something better and the improvement program discussed in this report gives us a vision for the future. Those of us who are responsible for the carrying out of details of the administration of Girard keep our eyes and ears close to the ground and can easily see weak spots, difficulties and deficiencies. It is our task to eliminate them. But when we lift our heads and get an over-all view we can as readily see the progress,



THE MAIN ROAD UNDER SNOW



SPRING IS IN THE AIR



the growth, and the advancement that continually take place, even in years of depression and war.

There is a popular prayer that bears repetition here, as we are on the threshold of post-war changes in education and other phases of our life: "Lord, give us the courage to try to change things that should be changed, serenity to accept things that should not be changed, and sense enough to know the difference."

Again it is my desire to express grateful appreciation of the cooperation, confidence, and friendship accorded me both by members of your Board and by the staff of the College.

Respectfully submitted,

MERLE M. ODGERS,

*President*

## APPENDIX A

### CHANGES IN STAFF IN 1945

#### RESIGNATIONS

ELEANOR W. PETERSON, B.S., Substitute Teacher, High School	January 31
ANDREW J. STEWART, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Teacher, High School	May 15
ARLENE WALLACE, B.S., Teacher, Elementary Schools	August 31
FAYE A. COLLICOTT, B.A., B.S., M.A., Children's Librarian	August 31
KATHRYN M. BARCUS, B.S., M.A., Teacher, Elementary Schools	August 31
J. HUBERT STICKLER, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist	September 1
BERNICE M. COCHRAN, Oral Hygienist	October 15
H. NANCY ROVITO, R.N., Nurse	November 1
EDITH SATTERTHWAITE, Substitute Playground Teacher	November 13
ALBERT A. DONZANTI, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist	November 30
MARY C. STERN, B.S., Substitute Teacher, Elementary Schools	December 31

#### APPOINTMENTS

REYNOLDS JOLL, B.S., Part-time Teacher, High School	February 1
WILLIAM R. BUCKWALTER, B.S., A.M., Ph.D., Instructor of Economics, Post High School	February 1
HANNAH D. BEITER, Substitute Teacher, High School	February 1
MARIE LENHERR, B.S., Teacher, Elementary Schools	February 1
JACK L. OZMUN, Supervisor of Student Work Program	May 11
RUTH F. EPLER, A.B., Teacher, Elementary Schools	September 1
S. ELIZABETH GLATZERT, B.S., Teacher, Elementary Schools	September 1
E. PAULINE SWIGART, A.B., Teacher, Elementary Schools	September 1
OWEN D. EVANS, A.B., A.M., Executive Secretary of the Centennial Committee	September 1
CREEL W. HATCHER, B.S., Ed.M., Assistant Superintendent, Mechanical School	September 1
MILDRED R. PHIPPS, Children's Librarian	September 1
WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL, B.S., M.S., Part-time Teacher, High School	September 1
EMIL ZARELLA, A.B., Part-time Teacher, High School	September 1
WILLIAM F. ZEIL, A.B., A.M., LL.D., Part-time Teacher, High School	September 1
MARION M. EPLEY, Substitute Teacher-Librarian, Elementary Schools	September 11
ROGER E. BARTON, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist	September 17
SHIRLEY B. REDISH, Dental Hygienist	October 17
ROGER M. OWENS, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist	October 17
ROY P. HENDRICKSON, Supervisor of Student Work Program	October 17
ELIZABETH RITCHIE, R.N., Substitute Nurse	November 1
FRANCIS H. McGOVERN, Postal Clerk	November 26
EDITH SATTERTHWAITE, Governess	November 26

### RETIREMENTS

ULA W. ECHOLS, Teacher-Librarian, Elementary Schools	August 31
HARRY BAYER, Postal Clerk	December 1

### DEATHS

MARY S. CHANCE, Retired Governess	April 21
NINA MEHRING, Governess	December 20

### TRANSFERS

NELSON R. STEWART, Jr., B.S., Supervisor of Student Work Program to Substitute Industrial Supervisor	January 10
JAMES M. BAKER, B.S., Housemaster to Temporary Teacher, High School	February 5
MARY C. STERN, B.S., Governess to Substitute Teacher, Elementary Schools	February 5
MARIAN L. WILSON, A.B., A.M., Teacher to Teacher of Remedial Class, Elementary Schools	February 5
ARTHUR FRANKLIN, Supervisor of Student Work to Assistant Director of Student Work	September 1

### APPENDIX B

#### GIRARD COLLEGE CAMP STAFF—1945

Superintendent of Camp	George B. Diamant
Visiting Camp Physicians	Philip F. Ehrtig, M.D. William E. Andrew, M.D.
Resident Nurse	Mary Bonnenberger, R.N.

### COUNCILORS

Arthur P. Bonekemper	H. Llewellyn Merritt
Frank A. Geno	Frank Pipito
William T. Heisler	Raymond Reiff
J. Ernest Hower	Edwin H. Robinson
LeRoy Keefer	Alfred Smeraglio
Claude F. Larimer	Blair A. Thompson
Glen E. Wolfe	

## APPENDIX C

### STAFF OF SUMMER SCHOOL—1945

Principal	Charles K. Hay
Supervisor of Instructional Program	Russell M. Leonard
Supervisor of Recreational Program	Wilbur DeTurk
Supervisor of Recreational Program	Jacob D. Geiger
Supervisor of Auditorium Activities	Forrest R. Newmeyer
Tutor and Chairman of Tutors of High School Subjects	John Diehl
Tutor of High School Subjects	Iredell L. Aucott
Tutor of High School Subjects	George F. Humphreys
Tutor of High School Subjects	Charles C. Smith
Tutor of High School Subjects	G. Elizabeth White
Tutor of Junior High School Subjects	John J. Welsh
Teacher of High School Enrichment Program	Dr. Robert C. Wiltbank
Teacher of High School Enrichment Program	Milton O. Pearce
Teacher of High School Enrichment Program	Ida D. Taffee
Teacher of Music and Auditorium Activities	Harry Wilkinson
Teacher of Music and Auditorium Activities	Anne Ounan

### TEACHERS OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

I. Edward Branhut	Evelyn Perkins
Thomas P. Larkin	Pearl Nightingale

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Laura Harman	Christian Koch, Jr.
	Lillian A. Reece

### ENRICHMENT PROGRAM

Edna M. Hemphill
Christian Koch, Jr.
Bernard G. Kelner
Marie McGehean
Marjory P. Ruth
Virginia Sheller
E. Woodward Waltz
Margaret E. Wiegand

### HANDWORK PROGRAM

Harold B. G. Bickell
Gertrude M. Ehinger
John T. Mladjen
Lewis J. Schall

## APPENDIX D

### GUIDANCE OF YOUNGER GIRARD COLLEGE BOYS

#### An excerpt from the report of the Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools.

The elementary school boy has many opportunities to secure the kind of help necessary to put him back on the educational beam, and to assist him in staying there. Up to the present, every boy who is scholastically weak has, from the day of his admission, received remedial instruction in some form.

Serious cases up to Grade Five are referred at once to Miss Wilson, and at the higher levels through Dr. Twitmeyer to Mr. Snively. Both teachers are well trained for their work and have sympathetic, effective personalities. A boy may spend as much as a term with one of them before he is able to take his place in his regular class. Expert, individual instruction will save all but a small number of our present pupils, but the need for it is growing and we anticipate it will probably continue to increase.

Boys whose weaknesses are less marked are helped by their teachers. One or two periods per week are provided during which they receive such special attention as the classroom teacher can provide. The actual number of boys in any one room needing remedial work is small, so that our teachers have a real chance to give effective assistance.

Governesses and housemasters have a genuine influence with many boys. By stressing constantly good social and study habits and by acting as confidants they contribute greatly to our school guidance program.

We have been able to do a much better job with the individual since the size of our classes has been reduced. By getting to know each youngster teachers can build up a relationship which fosters scholastic achievement and character building. Small classes, while desirable anywhere, are particularly valuable at Girard because they are another means whereby the destructive factors of absence from home and mass control may be mitigated.

For boys who do not respond to our efforts to help them, we

rely upon the Department of Student Personnel. After an examination by Dr. Twitmeyer we receive written recommendations as to the direction remedial work should take. Occasionally, Dr. Twitmeyer keeps interviewing a boy for some time until he seems over the hump of his difficulty. A few youngsters are referred to Dr. Wright, who has been of direct assistance to several boys this past term. Certainly it has been demonstrated to our satisfaction that the Department of Student Personnel plays an important part in the College, and specifically in our guidance program.

The Girard College boy is fortunate in that he has constantly on call many sources of expert guidance. When looked at in that light we see how very much more adequate are his opportunities than those of boys in most other schools.

## APPENDIX E

### SUMMER SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	June 27 to July 18	July 19 to Aug. 8	Aug. 9 to Aug. 31
High School Tutoring	97	97	0
Junior High Tutoring	12	12	0
Middle School Tutoring	43	43	0
Activities School	178	175	319
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>319</b>

## APPENDIX F

### HEALTH SERVICE STATISTICAL REPORT

The following is a record of the diseases, operations, and other matters of record for which pupils of the College were under observation in the Infirmary during the year of 1945:

Abscess	7	Injury to Epiphysis	1
Adenitis	14	Intestinal adhesions	2
Anemia	1	Intestinal obstruction	1
Appendicitis	12	Kyphosis	1
Athletes foot	1	Laceration of knee	1
Bell's Palsy	1	Measles	50
Belladonna Idiosyncasy	1	Migraine	1
Bilateral Osteochondritis of Knees	1	Mumps	2
Bronchitis	2	Myalgia	2
Catarrhal Icterus	5	Myositis	1
Cellulitis	10	Nephritis	3
Cerebral Edema	2	Observation	13
Chicken Pox	9	Otitis Media, Acute	36
Cholangitis Catarrhal	2	Otitis Media, Chronic	1
Concussion, Brain	1	Otitis Media, Purulent	1
Conjunctivitis	1	Pleurisy	1
Conjunctivitis, Acute catarrhal	3	Pneumonia, Bronchial	1
Contusion	11	Pneumonia, Lobar	1
Contusion of head	1	Rash	1
Dermatitis	1	Rest	1
Diabetes	1	Rheumatic Infection	21
Dietetic Indiscretion	310	Rhinitis	1
Enuresis	1	Scabies	4
Eccymosis and Hematoma	1	Scheuerman's Disease	1
Erythema	1	Separation of Epiphysis	1
Exostosis of mastoid bone	1	Scarlet Fever	3
Fracture	14	Serum Reaction	5
Furunculosis	4	Sinusitis	1
Geiginitis	1	Sport Injury	2
Hernia	1	Sprain	8
Hematoma of breast	1	Synovitis	1
Hematoma of bladder	1	Talipes valgus	2
Herpes	1	Tenosynovitis	1
Hemorrhage, Knee	1	Upper Respiratory Infection	884
		Vincent's Angina	1
		Total	1498

## OPERATIONS

Appendectomy	20
Appendectomy with intestinal obstruction	1
Adenoidectomy	2
Circumcision	33
Excision (Miscellaneous)	4
Extraction of teeth	20
Herniorrhaphy	6
Paracentesis	1
Removal of cyst from eye	1
Removal of right testicle	1
Removal of great toenails	3
Removal of thyro-glossal cyst	1
Submucous Resection	2
Suturing of arm	1
Suturing post operative Hemorrhage	1
Tonsillectomy	6
 Total	<b>103</b>
Minor operations	<b>11</b>
 Total	<b>114</b>

## DISPENSARY TREATMENTS

Infirmary	54,618
Otolaryngological	998
Ophthalmological	2,319
Dental	10,687
 Total	<b>68,622</b>
Average number of Hospital days per patient:	6.58
Average daily census:	25.3

**APPENDIX G**  
**SUMMARY OF LIBRARY STATISTICS**  
**BOOK CIRCULATION IN MAIN LIBRARY**

Book Classification	Main Department		Children's Room	Total 1945	Total 1944
	Boys	Adults			
General Works	21	25	8	54	165
Philosophy	88	150	4	242	144
Religion	65	131	162	358	320
Sociology and Folklore	857	645	2561	4063	4383
Languages	53	25	46	124	148
Science	426	113	889	1428	1615
Useful Arts	887	292	1189	2368	2852
Fine Arts	848	263	1040	2151	2363
Literature	692	301	382	1375	1416
History	2082	467	677	3226	3595
Travel	337	280	637	1254	1081
Biography	991	522	1021	2534	2485
Fiction	8845	3199	10090	22134	21808
Periodicals	91	10582	0	10673	11557
<b>Total Circulation</b>	<b>16283</b>	<b>16995</b>	<b>18706</b>	<b>51984</b>	<b>53932</b>
Main Department Circulation	Boys ..... Adults .....		16283	18684	
Children's Room Circulation			16995	17248	
<b>Grand Total Book Circulation</b>			<b>18706</b>	<b>18000</b>	

	ATTENDANCE IN MAIN LIBRARY		
	1945	1944	
Main Department Attendance	Boys .....	39558	41495
	Adults .....	2013	2139
Children's Room Attendance		15027	17308
<b>Grand Total Attendance</b>		<b>56598</b>	<b>60942</b>

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY-LABORATORY	
	1945	1944
Number of films loaned for classroom use	664	602
Number of slides loaned for classroom use	2152	2606
Attendance of boys for research	5866	7785
Attendance of boys for group activities	7721	9507
Teacher-Librarian conferences	64	525

	BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY	
	1945	1944
Non-Fiction	.....	1813
Fiction	.....	836
Periodicals (Bound volumes)	.....	32
Total number of volumes added to the Library in 1945		2681
Total number of volumes discarded and lost in 1945		396
Total accessions to date	.....	91342
Total unaccessioned bound volumes to date	.....	7159
Total discarded and lost to date	.....	15344
Total approximate number of volumes in the Library in 1945		83157

**APPENDIX H**  
**STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY GRADES**  
**NOVEMBER 20, 1945**

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Cumulatn Total.</i>
Post High School	20	20
S-2	54	74
S-1	55	129
J-2	68	197
J-1	85	282
2-2	72	354
2-1	86	440
1-2	94	534
1-1	76	610
7A	79	689
7B	78	767
Remedial	9	776
6A .....	69	845
6B	66	911
5A	62	973
5B	66	1039
4A .....	50	1089
4B .....	56	1145
3A	32	1177
3B	43	1220
2A	28	1248
2B	43	1291
1A .....	13	1304
1B	17	1321

## APPENDIX I

### ASSISTANCE TO ALUMNI FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

In the Year 1945

#### LAWRENCE TODD FUND

Solomon Blecker, Haverford College  
Richard W. Boyd, McCormick Theological Seminary  
Benjamin O. Gould, Temple University  
Robert P. Johnston, Pennsylvania State College  
John W. O'Hara, University of Pennsylvania  
Jesse R. Plubell, Syracuse University  
Alfred Smeraglio, Temple University  
Walter Stanger, Pennsylvania State College  
Blair A. Thompson, Pennsylvania State College  
John D. Warnock, Pennsylvania State College

#### ALUMNI LOAN FUND

Robert P. Johnston, Pennsylvania State College  
Harold E. Lusher, Bowdoin College  
Walter Stanger, Pennsylvania State College

## APPENDIX J

### GRADE DISTRIBUTION—SPEECH CASES 1945

Grade	Number	Grade	Number	Grade	Number
1A	3	4A	3	7A	1
1B	2	4B	5	7B	1
2A	3	5A	3	1-1-2	1
2B	1	5B	2	1-2-1	2
3A	1	6A	2	J-1-2	1
3B	0	6B	1	Post High	1

## APPENDIX K

### ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS—1945

#### SPEAKERS

*Commencement, January 23,*

Honorable Francis B. Haas,  
Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction,  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

*Founder's Day (Morning Assembly of Students), May 19,*

Lieut. Colonel James M. Hamilton, '04,  
President, Girard College Alumni

Lieut. (j.g.) William F. Gillen, '35,  
Maritime Service, U. S. Merchant Marine

Captain Peter Mirakian, '31,  
18th Infantry, U. S. Army

*Alumni Memorial Service, May 20,*

Mr. Elmer E. Staub, '99,  
Business Executive, Detroit, Mich.

*Memorial Day, May 30,*

Harry W. Loshnowsky, '38,  
Stephen Girard Post No. 320, American Legion

*Commencement, June 19,*

Dr. Theodore A. Distler,  
President, Franklin and Marshall College,  
Lancaster, Pa.

*Thanksgiving Day, November 22,*

Mr. Albert M. Greenfield,  
Board of Directors of City Trusts.

#### SPECIAL OCCASIONS

*April 10,*

Lt. Commander J. Bennett Nolan, USCGR (T),  
Deputy Director, U. S. Coast Guard  
Training Institute

## APPENDIX L

### CHAPEL SPEAKERS—1945

January 7—Dr. William H. Cornog, President, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.  
14—Mr. Wayne F. Lawrence, Teacher, Valley Forge Military Academy.  
21—Dr. Merle M. Odgers, President, Girard College.  
28—Mr. Malcolm J. Nicholson, Senior Housemaster, Girard College.

February 4—Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Judge, Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.  
11—Mr. Paul S. Miller, '29, Insurance Executive, Harrisburg, Pa.  
18—Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, Educator, Haverford, Pa.  
25—Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, New York, N. Y.

March 4—Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.  
11—Mr. Joseph Feltis, '27, Boy Scout Executive, Philadelphia, Pa.  
18—Dr. Merle M. Odgers, President, Girard College.

April 25—Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.  
1—Miss Louise G. Sigmund, Teacher, Girard College.  
8—Mr. H. Birchard Taylor, Business Executive, Philadelphia, Pa.  
15—Mr. D. Willard Zahn, District Superintendent, Philadelphia Public Schools.  
22—Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster Emeritus, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.  
29—Mr. J. S. F. Ruthrauff, Teacher, Girard College.

May 6—Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, Former Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, Girard College.  
13—Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.  
20—Mr. E. Elmer Staub, '99, Business Man, Detroit, Michigan.  
27—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, Former President of Girard College.

June 3—Mr. William C. Sparks, Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation, Girard College.  
10—Mr. John P. Dunlevy, Swimming Instructor, Girard College.  
17—Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.  
24—Mr. Joseph M. McCutcheon, '83, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 1—Mrs. Eleanor E. Badger, Governess, Girard College.  
8—Mr. Russell M. Leonard, Principal, S. Weir Mitchell School, Philadelphia, Pa.

15—Mr. John D. Myers, Housemaster, Girard College.  
22—Mr. Charles K. Hay, Principal, John M. Patterson School, Philadelphia, Pa.  
29—Mr. O. Kenneth Fretz, Housemaster, Girard College.

**August** 5—Mr. Edwin H. Craig, Senior Housemaster, Girard College.  
12—Mr. George H. Dunkle, Senior Housemaster, Girard College.  
19—Miss Flora Galloway, Governess, Girard College.  
26—Mr. Harold F. Holman, Housemaster, Girard College.

**September** 2—Mr. Alford G. Otto, Playground Teacher and Coach, Girard College.  
9—Dr. Merle M. Odgers, President, Girard College.  
16—Dr. Charles C. Tillinghast, Principal, Horace Mann School for Boys, New York, N. Y.  
23—Dr. Edwin M. Wilson, Formerly Headmaster, The Haverford School, Haverford, Pa.  
30—Mr. M. Wistar Wood, Superintendent, The Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Philadelphia, Pa.

**October** 7—Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.  
14—Mr. Henry V. Andrews, Teacher, Girard College.  
21—Mr. S. Herman Macy, Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, Girard College.  
28—Dr. John L. Haney, Formerly President, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

**November** 4—Mr. Lauris R. Wilson, Senior Housemaster, Girard College.  
11—Mr. E. Newbold Cooper, Supervising Principal, Elementary Schools, Girard College.  
18—Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.  
25—Dr. William J. Phillips, Faculty, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

**December** 2—Mr. Robert T. Anderson, Assistant Chief Engineer in Charge Department of Grounds and Buildings, Girard College.  
9—Mr. William C. Sparks, Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation, Girard College.  
16—Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Business Man, Philadelphia, Pa.  
23—Miss Mary L. Smythe, Assistant Librarian, Girard College.  
30—Mr. Ralph W. March, Teacher, Girard College.

## APPENDIX M

### PRIZES AND HONORS, 1945-1946

Two key man awards were made during the school year, to Robert C. Jones, Class of June, 1945, and Daniel Metroka, Class of January, 1946, for the best all-around records in scholarship, athletics, citizenship and extra-curricular activities. A gold wrist watch and a portable typewriter were selected by the winners.

A Prix d'Honneur certificate was presented by l'Alliance Francaise to Rudolph Riti, the High School student showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French language and literature.

Special prizes were presented by various individuals and groups of the Alumni.

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of John Humphreys, were awarded in September for the best short stories produced by the members of the Senior Classes as follows:

1. George A. Freyer	\$7.00
2. Harvey P. Selwitz	1.00

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Herman C. Horn for the best essays on "Safety on City Streets" by students of the Second High School Year, were awarded in September as follows:

1. Charles Weiss	\$6.00
2. Charles F. Kauffman	4.00
3. Leroy I. Hoch	2.00

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of John E. Rodgers for proficiency in drafting or some branch of manual training, were awarded in September as follows:

1. Thomas K. Simpson, Trade Drafting	\$7.00
2. John A. Harris, Electrical Shop	5.00

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Joseph A. Campbell for proficiency in penmanship, were awarded in September as follows:

1. Horace C. Kay	\$7.00
2. Dominic J. Arcsri	5.00

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Henry Kraemer for proficiency in chemistry, were awarded in September as follows:

1. Andrew L. Arnold	\$10.00
2. Daniel Metroka	7.00

The House Scholarship Trophy, presented by the class of June, 1921, to the house attaining the highest average of the combined term scholarship records for the preceding term, was awarded as follows:

September—Merchant Hall	Average 2.109
February—Merchant Hall	Average 2.069

The Frank Honicker prize of \$3.00, awarded for the best general record in secretarial studies during the year, was presented in February to Francis Brooks of the S-2-2 Class.

The William H. Hoyt, Jr. ('38) and Robert M. Hoyt ('39) Memorial Prizes were newly established this year by the mother of these two Gold Star Alumni, who died in the service of their country in World War II. The awards are to the two commercial students of the graduating class ranking first and second respectively in their commercial work during the last two high school years.

September Awards:

1. Robert C. Jones	\$7.50
2. Thomas Howell	5.00

February Awards:

1. Edwin Finkel	\$7.50
2. William J. Blewis	5.00

The Charles W. Lawser prizes, established by Mr. Charles W. Lawser, '88, for members of the Junior Classes in Machine Shop or other trade vocational work who make the best record for development of mechanical skill and the habits and attitudes desirable in a good workman, were awarded as follows:

September—James E. Richards	\$5.00
February—Walter M. Cleighton	5.00

The Jesse B. Manbeck prizes, established by Mr. Jesse B. Manbeck, '10, for the student in the Print Shop making the best record for development of mechanical skill and the habits and attitudes desirable in a good printer, were awarded as follows:

September—Glenn F. Sheppard	\$5.00
February—Hudson L. Sherman	\$5.00

Bronze medals awarded by the American Legion, through the Stephen Girard Post, No. 320, to the students of the upper level of the Seventh Grade for the best records in scholarship, athletics, and citizenship combined, were presented as follows:

June, 1945—Edward J. Quinn  
January, 1946—Darroll B. Williamson

The Stephen Girard Post, American Legion, Trophy, awarded to the Company attaining the best all-around military record during the term, including the competitive drill, was awarded as follows:

September, 1945—Company A  
February, 1946—Company C

Special prizes were also presented by the College to Cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department as follows:

To the Captain of the company excelling in competitive drill, and to the Captain of the company ranking second:

#### September Awards

1. George W. Heineman, Company A, Silver Medal
2. Wilbur A. Murdock, Company C, Bronze Medal

#### February Awards

1. Donald F. Panaro, Company C, Silver Medal
2. Dennis M. Mergo, Company D, Bronze Medal

To the Cadets ranking first and second in individual drill:

#### September Awards

1. Robert F. Cluley, Corporal, Company D, Silver Medal
2. Frank Stanzione, Sergeant, Company B, Bronze Medal

#### February Awards

1. Eugene C. Donovan, Private, Company B, Silver Medal
2. John T. Clarke, Sergeant, Company C, Bronze Medal

Owing to lack of competition the Joseph G. Simcock Prizes for the two members of the Junior Classes producing the best essays on steel or steel alloys and their uses, were not awarded.

Prizes presented by the College for proficiency in manual arts:

#### September Awards

1. John Handschuh, books to the value of . . . . \$5.00
2. Robert Drawbaugh, books to the value of . . . . 3.00

**February Awards**

1. George W. Heacock, books to the value of	\$5.00
2. John P. Sawicki, books to the value of	3.00

Prizes presented by the College in February for the best singing with soprano or alto voice:

1. Raymond A. Welsh, Soprano, books to the value of	\$5.00
2. John V. Descano, Soprano, books to the value of	2.50

Prize presented by the College in September to the student showing greatest proficiency in piano music:

1. John V. DeMaio .	\$5.00
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**HIGHEST SCHOLASTIC HONORS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL**

Herbert Richards Adams, Charles Harry Buckwald, Vincent Nicholas Capozzi, John Di Cuircio, Robert Patrick Donovan, Robert James Eberhart, Alfredo Ottavio Fego, Richard Ellsworth Frey, Edwin Louis Finkel, Patrick John Hagan, Bernard Kosloski, Bernard James McDowell, Daniel Metroka, Rudolph Joseph Panaro, Joseph Benjamin Serbin, William Frank Seibert, Robert Reeves Tierney, Walter Ralph Van Horn, Charles Weiss.

**SCHOLASTIC HONORS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL**

Alfio Rosario Bonaventura, Vincent Stanislaus Brennan, Douglas Eugene Diffenderfer, Frederick James Fee, Edward Shannon Fisher, Robert Iannuzzelli, Ellis James Kauffman, Robert Walter Kensinger, Thomas Kleback, Daniel Kogut, Louis Frederick Kuhnle, Marvin Allen Lutzner, Robert Marotta, Josiah Light Neeper, Alfred Pernicello, George Kenneth Satterfield, John Toman, Larry Daniel Trexler, Wesley Lee Uplinger.

## APPENDIX N

### GRADUATES

Following are the names of those who were graduated from the College in 1945:

#### Class of January, 1945

Joseph Amato	Robert Hugh Hunter
Frances Xavier Bamberger	Frederick William Kirsch
Walter Blazowski	Morris Koff
Richard Henry Boell	Francis Leavens
Paul Phillip Budenstein*	Pietro Lotto
Umbert Cantalamessa*	John Wesley McCullough
John James Cantwell	Edward Charles Machowski
Francis Cawley	Antonio Pernicello†*
Gerald Robert Chilelli	Luigi Picarille
George Matthews Coulter*	Frederick Herman Pierce
Richard Lawrence Cummings	Benjamin Polsemen
Glen Forest Dries	Manley Prussell
Walter Dudlik	Charles John Reed
Frank Achuff Earl	Basil Roman
William Lee Edsell	Carl Ernest Saravo
Anthony Falzone	Joseph Schiavo*
John Francis Finnegan	Edwin Leopold Schmidt*
John Edward Foley	Thomas Linane Scott
Robert Daniel Fry	Remo John Silvestrini
Neal Purvis Hamilton†	Allan Marshall Smith
Marvin Allen Hennigar	Anthony Tavaglione
John Arthur Herrlinger	Harry Thatcher Walters*
James Hugh Higgins	Edward Wilkes
Harold Lawrence Hildebrand	William Penn Williams
Homer Huffman†*	Ernest Edwin Wright*

†Absent in military service

\*Member of National Honor Society

### Class of June, 1945

Andrew Looney Arnold	Donald Gustave Kozain
Donald Douglass Baker	John Joseph Kricher
Solomon Benoff	John Kulick
Harold Anson Boden	George Lisowski
William Charles Bofinger*	Charles Patrick McGinty
Alfonso Brino‡	William Joseph McKniff
Robert Burke	Robert McMullin
William George Chambers	Joseph Marchese
Norman Raymond Connell*	Dennis Michael Mergo*
Walter Hamm Deyble	Wilbur Allen Murdock
Alfred William Dieterle*	Harris Newman
Angelo Antonio Dimondo	Harold Lewis Newton
Paul DiNapoli	Robert Pacitti
Joseph DiPasquale	Donald Francis Panaro*
Bruno Edward Eirikis	Guerino Pellicciotti
Raymond Frantz	James Pettia
Joseph Gerrity	Samuel Finley Phillips
George Murray Gillen	Vincent George Pohorilla‡
Hubert Gilmore	Vincent Carmen Ricci
George William Green	Costanzo Roberto
John Anthony Harris*	Paul Edward Ryder
John Havrisik	Gerald Sajewski*
George Warren Heinemann	Sidney Salkind
Glen Henry Hippel	Harvey Paul Selwitz
Thomas Howell*	Marshall Elwood Shuman
Kenneth Richard Irving	Raffaelo Gini Siano
Robert Charles Jones*	Joseph Silver
Sidney Katzman	Thomas Keen Simpson

‡Absent in Military Service

\*Member of National Honor Society

### THOSE RECEIVING CERTIFICATES

The following boys, unless otherwise designated, completed one year of Post High School work in 1945, and were granted certified statements indicating the ground covered in each individual case:

January, 1945

Solomon Blecker
Frederick A. Brahin
William D. Breingan
Paul Katzeff
Thomas F. Lambert
Leon Levin
Harold E. Lusher

\* 1 Term

June, 1945

Carl C. Cable
Anthony Costanzo
Harold Eichlin
Francis C. Hagan
Morris Koff*
Andrew J. Lewis
Joseph D. Soltis*

## APPENDIX O

### ADMISSION STATISTICS — 1945

On list, December 31, 1944		222
Registered in 1945		+209
	—	
		431
Removed from list:		
Admission		128
Withdrawal:		
Voluntary	17	
Not acceptable	5	22
Became ten years old:		
Born outside Penna.	8	
Not acceptable	8	16
Death	1	1
Declination:		
Mental	38	
Mental and Physical	13	
Physical	.3	
Financial	2	
Unable to locate	10	66
		—233
On list, December 31, 1945:		
Born outside Penna.	10	
Held for re-examination	74	
New cases	114	198

## APPENDIX P

### SAVINGS FUND ACCOUNT

The Savings Fund Account, which was started in 1896 with deposits of \$234.07, has served its purpose well. Some figures for the last five years are given below:

	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>
1941	\$6,600.14	\$6,809.66
1942	5,825.63	7,530.93
1943	5,430.06	9,169.90
1944	6,732.09	6,955.30
1945	8,725.16	7,126.01
Total deposits, 1896 to 1945		\$187,893.16
Total withdrawals, 1896 to 1945		175,117.44
Excess of deposits over withdrawals, 1896 to 1945		12,775.72
Total Amount in the Fund, December 31, 1945		36,719.02
Total interest for the year ending December 31, 1945		469.02
Accounts opened in 1941		130
Accounts opened in 1942		118
Accounts opened in 1943		67
Accounts opened in 1944		78
Accounts opened in 1945	... . . .	117
Total number of accounts December 31, 1941		1428
Total number of accounts December 31, 1942		1372
Total number of accounts December 31, 1943		1246
Total number of accounts December 31, 1944		1188
Total number of accounts December 31, 1945		1147
United States War Bonds, December 31, 1945		\$20,460.00

**APPENDIX Q**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT PERSONNEL CONTACTS**  
**DURING 1945**

Individual Admissions Examinations	265
Individual Conferences with Boys	388
Individual Conferences with Mothers	79
Individual Speech Lessons (33 Boys)	784
Individual Vocational Guidance Examinations (2-2-1, 2-2-2, 2-2-3 Groups)	171
Group Vocational Guidance Examinations	171
Individual Personnel Examinations (Psychological)	66
Individual Psychiatric Interviews	170
Individual Conferences (Alumni, Staff Members, Visitors, etc.)	240
Group 7A Testing (2 terms)	139

**APPENDIX R**  
**Record of Scout Activities 1937, 1941, 1944, 1945**

	1937	1941	1944	1945
Number of Scouts	198	316	209	222
Tenderfoot	111	195	150	150
Second Class	51	48	46	58
First Class	23	18	3	5
Star	5	31	7	8
Life	6	14	3	1
Eagle	2	0	0	0
Merit Badges	203	557	24	172

## APPENDIX S

### LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—1945

*Friday, January 19*

Entertainment—Impersonations  
Jessie Rae Taylor

*Friday, February 2*

Illustrated Lecture  
"Adventures Around the Top of the Globe"  
Harold Eide

*Friday, February 16*

Lecture  
"North of Bagdad"  
V. John Malik Verda

*Friday, March 2*

Illustrated Lecture  
"Mexico Today"  
Horace G. Richards

*Friday, March 16*

Lecture  
"Sermon in Song"  
Harry Wilkinson

*Friday, April 6*

Illustrated Lecture  
"The Arctic in Color"  
Captain Robert Bartlett

*Friday, April 20*

Entertainment—Lecture  
"Mind Over Matter"  
Dr. Henry Gerald

*Friday, October 19*

Entertainment—Magic and Music  
Novelty Trio

*Friday, November 2*

Lecture

"We Thought We Heard the Angels Sing"

James C. Whittaker

*Friday, November 16*

Lecture

"The Will to Win"

Alice Marble

*Friday, November 30*

Student Activities Night

*Friday, December 14*

Christmas Concert

Musical Organizations of Girard College

(Saturday, December 15, Concert for Student Body  
and Staff)

*Monday, December 24*

Christmas Eve Entertainment

## APPENDIX T

Following are the names of Alumni of record up to May 1, 1946, in the various branches of the Armed Services of the United States.

### GOLD STAR ALUMNI

Barnhart, William Russell ..	1939	Jeavons, Jack .....	1933
Barth, Milton ..	1941	Klinges, Bernard Vernon	1939
Berger, Nelson Arthur ..	1940	Kressler, David A.	1936
Boston, Samuel S.	1924	Krupp, Albert R	1932
Boyer, Robert James ..	1941	Lambert, George W	1942
Bryan, Elmer M.	1933	McCartney, Reed L.	1930
Buckley, Richard Monroe ..	1940	McCracken, Stark Harry	1940
Clanton, John Robert ..	1939	Morris, James A.	1929
Cooper, Leslie Joseph ..	1938	Myers, Maurice William	1938
DeRosa, Anthony ..	1941	Nelson, William Jay ..	1943
DeVergilio, Joseph	1942	Niwinski, Henry	1940
Dieter, Ralph Victor ..	1929	Nuneviller, William Henry	1936
DiGirolamo, Louis	1937	Picciani, William Ernest	1935
Dolde, Charles Henry	1917	Pritchard, Griffith	1938
Dunmire, David P.	1940	Prussel, Morton	1941
Dunn, James Michael ..	1943	Quinn, Roland H.	1941
Eckman, Elmer George ..	1943	Redington, Paul G.	1944
Edman, Alexander Emanuel	1916	Roesser, George H.	1937
Evans, Harry Winfield ..	1932	Sclareno, Stanley I.	1937
Farrington, Elwood F.	1936	Seaborne, Frederick ..	1933
Fleming, William Robbins	1939	Semenick, Nicholas ..	1942
Fulton, Francis Reed ..	1927	Shearin, Thomas B.	1940
Gilich, Joseph P.	1936	Spatzer, Robert E.	1933
Ginkinger, Harry	1925	Stover, Harrison Yerkes	1937
Hildenbrand, Raymond L.	1933	Tanner, Earl R.	1931
Himes, Gerald Aubrey ..	1938	Thorborg, Robert William	1939
Hoyt, Robert Maginniss	1939	Whalen, Matthew ..	1931
Hoyt, William Henry, Jr.	1938	Worthington, Joseph ..	1937
Howard, Richard F.	1928	Yost, Robert Stanley ..	1943
Hugler, Robert K.	1938	Zelinsky, Robert ..	1940
Jamieson, Thomas Stuart ..	1938	Ziegler, Samuel ..	1934

### MISSING IN ACTION

Nolan, John .....	1939	Rose, James Valentine ..	1930
Purcell John E	1936		

### ARMY

Abbott, George Isaac	1933	Abel, Norman	1933
*Abel, George W.	1928	Ackerman, Morris	1931

\* Discharged

Adams, John Lincoln..	1939	Bair, Allen E.	1938
Adams, Lee S.	1937	Baker, Fred C. ....	1929
*Adams, William A.	1930	Baker, Thomas.. . . .	1931
Agnew, George R. ....	1938	*Baker, William Earl	1938
Agostarola, Constantine	1942	*Baldino, Louis	1935
Agostarola, Daniel .. .	1940	Bamberger, Francis X.	1945
Albright, James Augusta	1928	*Bankhead, William	1938
*Aletti, Carlo	1940	Banks, Robert William...	1932
*Alexander, Thomas ..	1939	*Baran, Walter	1942
Alexanian, Neshan	1939	*Barbato, Nicholas	1936
Alkons, Stanley .	1939	*Barbera, Roy	1935
Allen, Bernard Francis..	1939	Barcalow, John Banes ..	1937
Allen, Francis Albert	1940	*Barclay, William John	1941
*Allen, Radcliffe Henson	1934	Barkanic, Edward .	1943
Allen, Robert W. ....	1936	Barletta, Anthony	1944
Allen, Vincent W. ....	1937	*Barnes, Richard	1942
*Allen, Walter H.	1919	*Barnes, Robert Warren	1936
Anderson, Cecil Leo....	1941	Barnes, Wallace Glenn..	1941
*Anderson, Edward	1943	*Barnhart, James Gordon	1941
Anderson, George .. .	1925	*Barr, John Gibson	1937
*Anderson, John Robert	1937	Barrett, Frederick Arthur ..	1942
*Andrews, Frank H.	1941	Barto, Benedict J. ....	1942
Andrews, Howard Aston ..	1933	Barton, John..... . . .	1920
*Andrews, Robert W. ....	1935	Bartsch, Burton E. ....	1943
Angstadt, Ralph Thomas....	1939	Bartsch, James Robert...	1941
Antoni, Erwin J. ....	1942	Barwick, Rodney B. ....	1931
*Antoni, John Joseph .. .	1940	Batchler, Laing .. . . .	1929
*Antoniacci, Cesare .. .	1937	Bateman, Russell ....	1923
*Applegate, Elmer Harry..	1935	Baun, Harry Lorraine.....	1941
*Applegate, George Albert	1940	*Bavuso, Frank	1938
Aquarolo, Alfonso	1935	Bavuso, Phillip	1934
Arbuckle, Donald .. . .	1936	Beam, Walter Dean.. . .	1938
Arbuckle, Harry Wilmer....	1936	Beckman, Herman J. ....	1941
Arcari, Antonio S. ....	1942	*Beise, Frederick A.	1943
*Ardito, Louis	1940	Bell, Charles Homer.. .	1933
*Ardito, Michael	1938	Bell, Howard Carrol.. .	1930
Armitage, James .. . .	1929	*Bell, John Warren	1928
Arnold, Frederick .. .	1942	*Bell, Raymond Oscar	1932
*Aschendorf, Irving	1939	Benner, John William....	1942
Askins, Arthur A. ....	1934	*Berman, Edward Paul .	1941
*Asquith, Samuel Edward	1942	*Berman, Joseph Elias .	1939
*Bagnell, Thomas W.	1935	Bernhardt, William F. ....	1943
*Bagnell, William Patrick	1939	Bernheisel, James Lee....	1942
*Bailey, Ernest	1923	*Berriman Harry E.	1915
*Bailey, William D.	1925	Berry, Jesse Bridger .. .	1934

Betz, Norman R.	1933	Broome, Joseph W...	1943
Bickhart, Alfred Oliver	1934	Brown, Charles Cheyney	1930
Bischoff, Gerald R.	1945	*Brown, Charles E.	1943
Black, Chapman Freeman	1937	Brown, Edward Nevin	1936
Blade, Emil R.	1943	*Brown, Milton	1938
Blair, Celestine J.	1932	Brown, Robert S.	1936
Blair, George E.	1912	Bryan, Edward William	1926
Blair, Robert Fenton	1934	*Bryan, James Edward	1934
Blakeman, Charles Bruce	1934	Buchanan, Douglas Gordon	1931
Blanco, Paul Courtney	1936	Buck, George Herman	1933
*Bland, Miles Carlisle	1941	*Buckman, Harry Augusta	1938
Blawn, Charles Edward	1924	Buell, Harry E.	1939
Blence, Bernard	1935	Burke, John S.	1939
*Blittman, Sidney	1938	Burke, Stanley Edward	1941
Block, Charles	1924	Cable, Carl Clifton	1945
Bodge, George H.	1942	*Caldwell, Andrew	1936
Bodge, Walter John	1936	Callaghan, Jeremiah	1942
Boell, Richard H.	1945	Callaghan, John T.	1938
Boffa, Victor Michael	1942	Callender, Arden D.	1934
Boland, William Joseph	1929	*Calnan, Charles E.	1935
Bolton, David L.	1943	*Calnan, John Francis	1930
Bonifazi, Giuseppe	1945	Campbell, Albert W.	1931
Bonsall, Clifford Baker	1937	Campbell, David	1923
Bonsall, Melvin H.	1930	Campbell, John	1940
Booth, Ellis	1931	Campbell, John F.	1930
Bouse, Gilbert Earl	1937	*Campbell, William	1937
Bower, Herbert Raymond	1934	Caniki, August	1938
*Bower, Kenneth Austin	1935	Carbrey, Edward A.	1940
Bowers, William J.	1944	Carle, Charles Dayton	1906
Bowker, Edwin Neal	1937	Carnot, Robert L	1933
Bowman, Kenneth D.	1929	*Caro, Alexander	1939
*Boyce, John George	1941	Carr, James William	1937
Boyd, Alexander Ritchie	1941	*Carrick, Robert John	1937
Boyle, John Edward	1931	*Caruso, Antonio Frank	1934
Brahin, Frederick A	1945	Caruso, Michael	1943
*Brandt, Marlin J.	1943	Cascardo, James J.	1939
Braun, Stephen M.	1926	*Cascarino, Lawrence	1940
Brawner, Frank	1929	*Casey Edward Donald	1934
*Breckinridge, John Cabal	1942	Casper, Raymond Elias	1902
Bredbenner, Donald W.	1941	Castellani, Armando	1931
Bregen, Abraham	1937	Castellucci, Nicholas	1941
Brennan, Edward V.	1936	Castor, Vincent J.	1939
Brewer, Harold	1921	*Catino, Pasquale	1937
Brino, Domenic	1943	*Ceaser, John	1940
*Brooks, George T.	1942	*Cericola, Albert Joseph	1941

Chamberlain, Frank.....	1926	Crawford, Harry Clifford ..	1937
Chambers, James Gallagher	1943	Crawford, Robert Payson	1926
*Chichirico, Rocco	1934	Crawford, Ross Owen ....	1932
Chilelli, Eugene Frank.....	1938	Crocker, Harold John.....	1937
Chisari, Joseph .. .	1938	Crosson, James C. ....	1914
Chopel, Robert John .. .	1944	*Crowley, John .. .	1944
*Chrisler, Chester Hensyl	1933	*Crowley, William John	1939
Chudnow, Irwin .. .	1932	*Crudden, Robert James	1940
*Cervo, George Edward	1941	*Cullurafi, Carmen	1938
*Cinquina, Louis J.	1941	Curry, Morris J. .. .	1925
Civetta, Joseph Emanuel....	1941	*Dajnowski, George	1942
*Civitella, Caesar J.	1941	*D'Angelo, George	1936
*Clark, Asher M. .	1936	*D'Angelo, Mark James	1936
*Clark, Elwood Harold	1937	Daniels, John Thomas ..	1933
Clark, John T.	1946	D'Argenio, Albert..	1938
*Cleaver, James B	1943	D'Antonio, Joseph....	1938
*Cleaver, William Nickerson	1940	*D'Argenio, Anthony	1939
*Cleff, Samuel Aaron	1940	Daugherty, John .. .	1929
Clegg, Harold James .. .	1936	Davenport, Charles A.	1927
Clemency, Alfred Robert .	1939	Davidson, Frederick G. ....	1919
Clemency, Charles Francis .	1944	Davies, David.....	1938
Clerici, Joseph..... . .	1933	Davis, Clarence Willis ..	1934
Clouser, John Erwin .. .	1932	Davis, Elmer C. .. .	1932
Coffroad, James S. . . .	1941	*Davis, Harry Lawrence	1927
Coletti, Vincent.....	1938	*Davis, Stanley Harvey	1941
*Coligan, Gideon Wiley	1939	*Davit, Alexander Joseph	1936
Conbeer, George.. . .	1924	*Davit, Paul Etienne	1934
*Condron, Thomas John	1941	*DeAngelis, Frank	1941
Connell, Norman Raymond	1945	Decker, William F.	1944
Conway, Norman.....	1938	Deitz, Maurice Cerad.....	1925
Cooke, Paul .. .	1938	*DeIRossi, Michael Anthony	1937
Coombs, Wilfred ....	1925	*DeMarco, Louis Peter	1941
*Cooper, Raymond F.	1940	Denson, Leon L. ....	1937
Corbo, Antonio Louis	1938	*Dermott, Robert Verner	1944
*Corr, James	1943	*DeSanto, Frank J.	1934
*Correll, William .. . .	1943	*DeSavino, William Alva	1941
*Costello, John Harry	1939	Detwiler, Charles R. ..	1926
*Costello,Walter Hutchinson	1942	D'Eustachio, Eugene .. .	1939
Costello, Walter Joseph ..	1939	*Deveny, John Zimmerman	1929
Cotton, Edward Allen ..	1929	Dever, Harry Francis	1938
Covari, Jacob..... . .	1929	Devine, Daniel Joseph ..	1920
*Cox, Robert Edward	1940	*DeVita, Peter	1933
Coyle, Francis X. . .	1930	DeVuono, Henry J. .. .	1939
Cranston, Thomas John.. .	1935	DeVuono, Lewis .. .	1935
*Craver, Kenneth Wagner	1932	Deweese, Louis Rossiter ..	1931

Deyhle, Walter H.	1945	*Dworkin, Bernard	1937
*DiCenza, Guy	1935	Earl, Frank Achuff	1945
*Diehl, Harry William	1937	Earl, William Wallace	1942
*Diehl, Jacob William Henry	1940	Eckman, Harry	1942
Dieterle, Eberhard	1940	Eckman, Walter Raymond	1938
Dieterle, Walter Arthur	1933	Edelmayer, Karl G.	1937
*Dievers, John Chester	1934	*Edison, Bernard	1941
Diffenderfer, Harold R.	1941	Edmunds, Edward	1932
*DiFilippo, Thomas Joseph	1944	*Edwards, Francis R.	1922
*DiGiovanni, Carmen	1942	*Edwards, Leslie	1940
DiLeonardo, Albert	1940	Edwards, Robert	1928
Dil Leonardo, Louis	1937	Egan, Thos. F.	1936
DiLeonardo, Michael	1932	Egan, George Richard	1933
Dillon, Thomas E.	1922	*Ehrlich, Arnold	1940
DiMeo, Frank G.	1932	Ehrlich, Milton	1942
DiMeo, Michael R.	1939	*Ehrlich, William	1939
*D'Intino, Americo A.	1938	Eisenhard, Daniel A.	1941
DiPietro, Valerio	1940	Eirkis, Bruno	1945
*DiRosa, Joseph Albert	1941	Elliot, Crawford Kent	1936
Dittert, James	1934	Elliot, John Edward	1935
*Dobbins, Merrill Raymond	1930	*Ellis, Harry	1934
Donahower, William F.	1945	Emerich, William Henry	1933
*Dorer, Francis McCullough	1942	*Engel, Emil	1897
*Dorner, Frederick	1916	Erdman, Russel W.	1938
Dougherty, Joseph Sadlier	1912	*Erlichman, Bernard	1933
*Dougherty, Robert Miller	1930	*Eroh, Clyde William	1930
*Doughty, Edward Joseph	1933	Esposito, Emanuel	1931
Downie, Thomas Alexander	1934	Esposito, Francis H.	1941
Drake, Harold	1924	*Esposito, Gerald	1942
Drake, Reuben G.	1940	Evans, Carl	1940
Dresher, Austin Howard	1934	*Evans, Earl	1940
*Driscoll, George Kent	1938	*Evans, Edward George	1940
*Drumheller, William G.	1938	Evans, Frank William	1941
Dudley, Thomas	1927	Evans, Philip D.	1932
*Dudlik, Edward	1943	Evans, Stanley Alvin	1936
Duffner, George John	1944	Fanelli, Rocco	1938
Dugan, Francis Xavier	1941	*Fanning, Francis P.	1939
*Dugan, William John	1939	Fanz, Fred	1917
Dunhour, Wm. H.	1933	*Farrell, Franklin B.	1923
Dunmire, Henry G.	1942	Farrington, Harold J.	1935
Dunkleberger, Norman E.	1923	Fassett, Clarence David	1936
*Dunn, Paul Phillip	1937	*Fassett, Marvin T.	1940
*Dunn, Roy E.	1930	*Fatigoni, Delio	1939
*Dunning, Wesley E.	1942	*Fay, Paul V.	1934
Durgerian, Leon C.	1941	Feldman, Myer	1930

Felten, Francis F.	1940	*Freedman, Albert	1941
*Fennen, Joseph	1936	*Freedman, Albert Harris	1939
*Ferguson, Kenneth H. . . .	1925	Freedman, Julius . . . .	1937
Ferguson, Leslie Eakins . . . .	1940	*Freiwald, Emil Carl	1935
*Ferla, Placido	1939	Fria, Tony	1938
Ferrero, Anthony . . . .	1944	*Fritz, Christopher James	1942
Ferrero, Louis . . . .	1939	Fry, Paul A. . . . .	1932
*Fetter, Rufus M. J. . . .	1922	Fry, Robert Daniel	1945
Field, Eugene M. . . . .	1934	Fuller, John Alexander..	1934
Figart, William T. . . . .	1944	*Fulton, Stuart Lemar	1927
*Finchen, James J.	1941	Gabel, James Russell....	1936
*Fine, Harry	1921	*Gabel, William Henry	1935
*Finestine, Max L.	1931	Galasso, Vincent James..	1940
*Fink, Louis	1937	Gallagher, Eugene Loux..	1919
Finnegan, Elmer Sharpless.	1928	*Gamble, Charles A.	1924
Finnegan, John F.	1945	Gamble, John . . . . .	1933
*Fischer, Joseph Alois	1940	Ganter, James P. . . . .	1941
*Fisher, Louis Rand	1937	Ganter, Robert M. . . . .	1943
*Fisher, Samuel George	1939	Gardner, George . . . . .	1930
Fixmer, William Jacob.....	1937	*Gardner, William Russell	1942
Flansburg, Frank Myron	1939	Gaskill, Walter . . . . .	1939
*Fleck, Jesse C	1934	*Gassert, Lee Francis	1931
Fleet, Jordan Jay.....	1941	*Gehman, Gilbert Forrest	1942
Folk, Raymond Henry	1931	*Gehrig, John Raymond	1941
Ford, James T. . . . .	1909	Gehrig, Russell H. . . . .	1943
Foreman, Kenneth E.	1931	*Geibel, William Frederick	1921
Foreman, Paul Wesley....	1930	Geiger, Robert W. . . . .	1939
Fossler, Charles Morton..	1938	Geist, Samuel M. G. . . . .	1932
Foster, Frank Joseph	1939	Gentile, Charles Francis....	1941
Fowler, Lawrence Wm. . . . .	1942	Geonnotti, Anthony A.	1944
*Fox, Charles Elmer	1931	*George, Benjamin E. . . . .	1939
*Fox, James Strawbridge	1930	Gerace, Peter . . . . .	1934
Franey, Matthew Aloysius....	1933	Germesheid, Roland . . . . .	1936
*Franey, Robert John	1935	*Giangola, Nicholas	1937
*Frank, Thomas Earl	1942	Gilbert, Harold J. . . . .	1932
Frankau, Joseph Griswold	1929	Gilboy, Joseph Patrek. .	1923
Frankenberger, Chauncey C.	1933	*Giltchrist, Neil R.	1934
*Frankensfield, Henry P.	1939	Gilmore, Earl E. . . . .	1943
Franklin, Ernest J.	1945	*Gilmore, Richard . . . . .	1941
Franklin, Sandford G. . .	1942	Gimml, Otto Gustave . . .	1932
Frasco, John C. . . . .	1931	Gingher, Claude A. . . . .	1927
*Fraser, Paul Samuel	1941	Gioielli, Vincent	1934
Freda, Pasquale	1943	Giordano, Henry . . . . .	1940
Frederick, Harold . . . . .	1937	Girardi, Anthony J. . . . .	1943
Freed, Marvin . . . . .	1944	*Glasser, Joseph	1943

Gochnour, Silas Eugene..	1928	Hardinger, Aaron Franklin	1935
*Gold, Samuel .. . . .	1928	*Hardinger, Elwood	1939
*Goldberg, Aaron .. . .	1937	*Harner, Harlan L.	1943
Golder, Winfield .. . .	1933	Harrington, Harold Bruce	1933
Goldsborough, Arnold .. .	1927	*Harris, Harry Nightingale	1939
*Goldstein, William .. .	1938	Harrison, Edward W. ....	1923
Golmitz, Andrew R. ....	1925	Harshaw, Charles Henry	1925
Gorman, Albert T. ....	1935	*Harter, Harry Alfred	1933
*Gould, Charles W. ....	1934	*Hartfield, Walter F.	1942
*Gould, Harold Dean .. .	1936	Hartman, James A. ....	1930
Gradia, Angelo Joseph .. .	1937	*Harvey, Donald Crag	1934
*Graham, Edward Paul ..	1935	Harvey, Edward .. . . .	1942
Granato, John J. ....	1942	*Harvey, John Lawrence..	1925
Gratch, Samuel .. . .	1942	*Hauber, Francis William	1934
*Grauer, Charles Harry ..	1924	Haussler, Carl A. Frederick	1911
*Green, Daniel Joseph ..	1926	*Havrisik, George	1942
Green, George Conrad ..	1926	Haws, Harry E. ....	1920
*Green, Richard James ..	1939	*Hays, Frank K.	1929
Greene, Edward J. ....	1943	Heavner, William Solomon	1927
*Greene, James Leroy ..	1934	Heffernan, Joseph ..	1926
Greene, Leonard S. ....	1932	Heger, William.. . . .	1939
*Greene, Marvin A. S. ....	1927	Heil, Orville Hunter ..	1930
Grell, George Franklin ..	1939	Heinemann, George W.	1945
Griesemer, Alfred .. .	1939	Heinz, John Somich	1936
*Griesemer, Orrien O. ..	1937	*Helder, Milton M.	1940
*Griffith, David William ..	1940	Helder, Richard Irving..	1941
Griswold, Harry Troutman..	1936	Hendershot, Sterling ..	1919
*Gross, Milton A. ....	1936	*Hennemann, Robert Elton	1939
Gross, William F. ....	1941	Hennessey, Carl D. ....	1930
*Groves, James Edward ..	1939	Henry, Edward.. . . .	1940
*Grundy, James F. ....	1926	*Henry, Raymond Harding	1940
Guernsey, Paul Dickson ..	1923	Herker, George Oliver....	1932
Gunderman, Paul C. ....	1940	Hesel, Charles Frederick	1937
Guntrum, Marshall.. . .	1942	*Hess, Elmer David ..	1940
*Gurt, Edward Louis ..	1939	Hesser, Maris Vernon C. ....	1928
*Gyles, Alfred G. ....	1940	Hickman, George Lewis	1925
Haas, Frank Ellis.... . .	1923	Higgins, Howard Francis	1930
*Haas, Ralph Allen .. .	1922	Hinkel, George	1940
*Hale, Donald Irvin .. .	1934	*Hinkle, Howard John ..	1939
*Hall, Ernest Edward ..	1934	*Hinkle, William George	1936
*Hamilton, Robert James ..	1928	*Hipple, John Joseph	1929
Hammerl, Howard Edward ..	1932	*Hoagland, George D.	1930
Haney, Charles .. . . .	1920	*Hoerter, Robert Edward	1935
*Hanks, Paul .. . . .	1939	*Hoffman, Albert William	1930
Hansen, Otto .. . . .	1937	*Hoffman Robert	1938

*Hoffmire, Fred. Baird	1933	*Jones, Harry Weeks	1937
Hoffmire, Willard Otto	1934	Jones, Howard S. ....	1925
Hoffner, Edward Adam..	1940	Jones, John William .....	1932
Holmes, Edward Joseph ..	1933	Jones, Lawrence Edward ..	1932
Holt, William Irvin....	1936	Jones, Raymond W. ....	1937
Holtzin, Maurice .....	1929	*Jones, Roy H.	1935
Hommel, Roy Allen .....	1938	*Jurski, Leon F.	1942
Hoover, Clayton Fred. ..	1933	Kalning, Karl Ralph .....	1937
Hornblower, Charles W. ....	1934	Kane, Arthur Thomas .....	1935
*Houkes, William Herbert	1944	*Kane, Thomas Henry	1939
Houser, Frank.. . . . .	1925	*Karnoff, Jerome I.	1940
*Hubler, Norman W.	1929	Katz, Jacob Joseph	1941
Hubler, Russell Grant .....	1933	Katzeff, Paul	1945
Hughes, Stanley.... . . .	1937	Katzman, Sidney	1945
*Hughes, Wayne Edward ..	1929	Kaufman, Earl Richard ..	1936
Hughes, Wilton John ..	1940	*Kaufman, Herbert Vernon	1934
Hunt, Lester W. . . . .	1932	Kaufman, Frank Llewellyn	1934
*Hunter, John Alexander	1936	*Kavalkovich, Win Michael	1939
Hutton, Jeremiah Thomas ..	1933	Kearney, John M. ....	1943
Hyde, Herbert W.	1938	Kegerreis, John Blair ..	1932
*Ickes, Franklin Donald	1937	*Keim, Bennett J.	1936
Imperato, Salvatore	1944	Keiper, Charles Raymond...	1939
Ingber, Nathan .. . . .	1925	*Kelly, Edward Stephen	1931
*Inman, Allen Robert	1941	Kelly, John .. . . .	1941
*Irvin, Richard M.	1939	Kelly, John Francis .....	1942
Irvin, William Alexander	1941	*Kelly, Walter Edmund ..	1941
*Irwin, William	1933	Kendall, Francis Lisle....	1939
Issel, Peter John .. . .	1929	*Kennedy, Harrison ..	1929
Jacevich, Anthony... . . .	1937	*Kepford, John G.	1940
*Jackson, Alexander	1934	Kepner, Joseph S.	1937
Jackson, Kenneth Raymond	1932	Kerstetter, William E.	1930
Jackson, William Carleton....	1934	Keyes, Stephen	1926
Jacobs, Edward W. ....	1925	Kimmel, Robert L.	1942
*Jakeman, Clyde Roy	1939	Kirkpatrick, Joseph ..	1935
James, Thomas Guest .....	1935	Kirsch, Frederick William	1945
Jenkins, John Robert.....	1929	Kirsh, Victor .. . . .	1927
*Jennings, Robert William	1941	Kirschbaum, Charles	1942
Johnson, David R.	1943	*Kisselbach, Jacob B.	1927
Johnson, James H. . . . .	1938	Klages, Henry Conrad ..	1937
*Johnson, James Russell	1937	Klank, Clement Edward..	1936
*Johnson, Russell David	1942	*Klapatch, Onufre	1941
*Johnson, Samuel Blaine	1938	Kline, Kenneth Henry ..	1940
Johnson, Sidney Thomas ..	1925	Kline, Philip Stern	1933
Johnson, Vincent A. ....	1940	Kline, Richard M. . . . .	1936
Jones, Harry E. .. . . .	1942	Klinges, Merritt Christian	1935

*Klippert, Henry L.	1927	*Leigh, Charles R.	1930
Klose, William M.	1929	*Leming, William Miller.	1941
Klotz, Louis C.	1927	Lemke, Edward Henry	1933
*Knapp, Joseph Edward	1932	Lenox, Donald Porter	1944
Knauf, James Warren	1939	*Leodore, Vincent	1942
Koban, William G.	1941	*Levin, Joseph B.	1942
*Koch, George John	1937	Lewis, Andrew J.	1945
Kooch, Walter	1941	Lewis, Forrest Ray	1923
*Kracht, William Herman	1919	*Lewis, Sherwood A.	1937
Kramer, Earl H.	1939	*Liebergott, Morris Jack.	1941
*Kramer, Morton	1936	Liebig, Earl Russell	1930
Kramer, Norman	1936	Linebaugh, Russell	1943
Kraus, Charles Joseph	1940	*Linebaugh, Wilbur Harold	1942
Kravitz, Bernard Herman	1939	*Lingenfelter, Fred B.	1913
Kreider, Carl David	1940	Lipp, Abraham	1938
Kresge, Louis Alfred	1940	Lipp, Edward	1942
Kressler, David Ash	1936	Lisowski, George	1945
Kricher, John J.	1945	Litow, Louis	1934
*Krider, Robert Earl	1940	Lloyd, Robert Belknap	1930
*Kromer, Frank Rodman	1941	*Lockwood, Aldon Henry	1941
Kugler, Robert A	1928	Lodge, Charles E.	1934
*Kuhn, Charles W.	1943	Lomanno, Roy Frederick	1940
*Kunz Ernest	1943	*Lomanno, William Leo	1942
*Kurzenberger, Edward C.	1926	*London, Floyd V.	1916
Kurzenburger, Paul Ernest	1926	*Losczniowsky, Harry W.	1938
Laird, Walter T.	1932	Loughrey, Francis Xavier	1935
Lambert, Richard David	1941	Lovejoy, William A.	1934
Lampert, Kenneth E.	1930	*Luce, Richard James	1944
Land, Emmett M.	1933	Luce, Thomas R.	1943
*Lander, John Albert	1940	Ludy, Luther J.	1944
Lanoce, Joseph L.	1928	Lukens, Robert S.	1941
Laragy, John A.	1943	Lusher, Harold E.	1945
*Larkin, Joseph Vincent	1938	Lyford, Walter William	1931
*Latch, Harry A.	1918	Lytle, George David	1940
*Latella Peter	1928	*Lytle, Hallam John	1941
Lattanzi, Peppino	1944	Mack, Edward J.	1926
Laub, Elmer Russell	1919	Mack, Joseph Donald	1942
*Laudenslager, Harold S.	1934	MacNeill, Francis W.	1943
Laufer, Billy Lee	1939	Madenfort, James Arthur	1935
*Laufer, John Joseph	1941	Maes, Oscar	1928
Lawrence, Harold William	1937	*Magargal, Elmer B.	1926
Leavens, Joseph Lawrence	1942	Magle, John O.	1939
Lebow, Samuel Gerson	1933	Maidment, James C.	1941
Lee, Robert E.	1939	*Majikes, Charles B.	1937
Leibig, John Frederick	1920	Malkemes, William C.	1941

*Malloch, David William	1939	*McCue, Thomas .....	1927
*Malloy, James Joseph	1939	McCullough, John.. .	1933
Malone, Bartholomew ..	1938	McCullough, John Wesley	1945
Maloney, Robert E. ....	1920	McCullough, Joseph.... .	1935
Malony, James Lovett ..	1924	*McDonnell, Valentine ..	1940
Manley, Harold E. ....	1934	*McFarland, George Foster	1939
Manning, Henry E. ....	1924	McFarland, Marvin Wilks	1936
*Mannion, Harry Donald	1942	*McGinley, Joseph John	1932
*March, Howard L.	1939	McGonigal, Paul Alfred ..	1934
Marchese, Joseph	1945	McGonigal, Paul Joseph.. .	1940
*Mareletto, Nicholas	1937	*McGovern, Francis Henry	1942
*Marino, Angelo	1938	*McGovern, Thomas Francis	1941
Marino, Antonio Mario	1944	*McGucken, Louis Raymond	1943
*Maron, David	1929	McKelvey, Norman	1934
Maron, Hyman.. . . .	1927	*McKeon, Harry	1932
Marriott, Johnathon R.	1943	McKeone, Thomas Francis..	1938
Marsch, Robert William ..	1942	McKeown, Arthur Herbert..	1934
Martin, Ernest John.... .	1930	McKissick, Robert E.....	1941
Martin, Joseph Henry ..	1935	*McLaughlin, Patrick Henry	1935
Mason, Walter Lloyd	1929	McLaughlin, William L.	1933
*Massa, George	1934	*McMenamin, Joseph	1925
*Massa, Raphael	1936	McMenamin, Leon.. .	1931
*Massini, Alexander R.	1940	McQuade, Harold Bruce ..	1941
Massini, Joseph	1944	McQuown, Blair A. ....	1934
*Masteller, Charles Milton	1935	*McVeigh, William	1924
Mathis, James L.	1944	*Mearns, Robert Willis	1937
Matlog, John	1933	*Mearns, William Wilson	1937
*Matthes, Paul	1937	Melnick, Melvin	1936
*Mattia, Manlio M.	1943	Mengel, Clifford B.	1939
Mayall, Elmer Russell ..	1922	*Menta, Dominic	1941
McCafferty, Robert H. ....	1932	Merrick, John Joseph. ....	1938
McCaffrey, Thomas Charles	1941	Merrifield, Leland Vaughn..	1931
*McCaig, David Earl	1937	Merrifield, William Vaughn..	1936
McCann, John Robert.. .	1940	*Mervine, Harry Stafford	1937
McCarty, Paul B. ....	1943	*Meslo, Emil	1939
McClain, Russell .. . .	1922	Messersmith, John Krozer..	1936
*McClelland, Walter R.	1931	Meyer, Albert .. . . .	1930
McCombie, James Patrick ..	1936	Michaels, Carl LeBar	1935
McConnell, John Harry.. .	1918	*Michalowski, John	1938
McCormick, James S. . .	1930	Micklus, Joseph Andrew	1940
McCracken, Eugene M. . .	1939	Mieloch, Charles F. ..	1940
*McCracken, Ralph .. .	1932	Milford, Henry Richard ..	1939
McCracken, Raymond ....	1932	Miller, Donald Kenneth..	1931
McCracken, Walter Stark....	1939	*Miller, Gerald K.	1940
*McCue, John Charles	1937	Miller, Harry Lewis.. .	1940

Miller, Jacob John .. .	1927	Murphy, Howard J.	1940
Miller, John A. .. .	1932	Murphy, John Joseph ..	1939
*Miller, Samuel Alexander	1934	Murray, Harold Stewart..	1935
*Miller, Walter Quick	1939	Murray, Joseph Francis ..	1921
Miller, William Alton ..	1942	*Musial, Stephen J.	1941
Miller, William Frederick	1925	Myers, Alan Richard....	1939
Miller, William Walton..	1934	*Myers, Fred H.	1928
*Milligan, Howard I. ..	1913	*Nace, Harrison E.	1934
*Mills, Harold Eugene ..	1934	Nagle, John Daniel .. .	1940
Mills, Lewis Earl .. .	1938	*Naseef, Albert Kayser	1939
Mills, Royle M. ....	1943	*Nash, Robert Clinton	1940
Milner, Leo .. .	1933	*Nason, Philip	1916
Minecci, Joseph .. .	1928	Naulty, Ralph Somerville...	1940
Minninger, Darwin .. .	1934	Navoney, William Vincent..	1940
*Minter, Lloyd Craig ..	1932	Neely, Elwood William ..	1933
Mirakian, Peter .. .	1931	Neibert, Alois Anton.....	1927
Mitchell, Charles .. .	1933	Neibert, Francis Alois ..	1934
Mitchell, William .. .	1942	*Nelson, Charles Albert	1937
Moffett, Robert J. ....	1927	*Nesbitt, James Henry	1941
*Montano, Rocco .. .	1937	Newcomer, Donald Eugene..	1939
Montgomery, David H. ..	1924	Newill, Albert F.	1937
*Montgomery, James ..	1926	Newton, Jesse Fenton ..	1942
Montgomery, William E. ....	1934	Nichols, Harold Ernest ..	1934
*Moody, Thomas .. .	1942	Nichols, Wallace A. ....	1923
Moore, Albert .. .	1930	Niwinski, Matthew .. .	1938
Moore, Amos Worthington..	1936	Nixdorf, George Earl ..	1926
*Moore, Robert Sydney ..	1938	Nolan, John .. .	1939
Moran, James J. ....	1936	Norris, Robert Latrell ..	1943
Morgan, Oscar G. .. .	1937	*Norris, William J.	1928
*Morinelli, George Nicholas	1942	Nuss, Leonard M. .. .	1939
Morris, Jay Carl .. .	1943	Obermeier, Joseph Frank..	1938
Morris, Jesse W. H. ..	1940	O'Boyle, Robert H. .. .	1928
*Morris, Melvin F. ..	1929	*O'Boyle, William Patrick	1919
*Morrix, David H. .. .	1933	O'Brien, Michael E. .. .	1944
*Morrow, John Burdsall ..	1937	O'Connell, James .. .	1942
Morrow, Robert LeRoy....	1941	O'Donnell, Frank .. .	1943
Morton, Fred Edward....	1923	O'Donnell, John J. .. .	1926
Moscarello, Alfred.....	1932	*Oesterlin, Elmer August	1933
Moscowitz, Isaac .. .	1925	O'Gorman, Andrew John ..	1934
Moss, Charles M. .. .	1937	Ohnmeiss, Ellery E. ....	1943
Moss, Herbert .. .	1935	O'Kavage, Michael Joseph..	1936
Mower, George Watson ..	1936	*O'Keefe, Michael Joseph	1942
*Muhlstein, Jacob .. .	1939	Olivo, Joseph C. .. .	1944
*Mundy, Elmer .. .	1924	*Orner, John G.	1943
*Mungiello, Frank .. .	1939	*Orre, Douglas .. .	1935

*Orre, James M.	1943	Pipp, Harold Plummer	1932
Oswald, Roy Victor ..	1943	*Piraino, John J.	1939
*Ottone, Paul	1928	Pittinger, Edward J. ....	1944
*Ottone, Peter	1936	Plantieri, Joseph ..	1924
*Pachuta, Edward	1934	Plate, Nicholas Ernest	1909
*Paglia, Lawrence G.	1939	*Podolsky, Sol	1940
Paist, Newlin Fell .....	1941	*Pohorilla, Michael John	1941
*Palladino, Emilio Frank	1933	*Pontari, Anthony C.	1938
*Palucci, John	1939	Pontari, Michele .. ....	1943
Parker, James Sefton .....	1932	*Porter, Charles Hamilton	1942
*Parker, Raymond F.	1943	*Porter, William Thomas	1938
Parris, Arnold Norris .....	1938	Povey, Thomas George..	1933
Parry, Edward James..	1938	Powers, Homer Charles..	1931
Party, William David ..	1935	*Preksat, Harold G.	1939
*Parton, Edward Merwyn	1938	*Pressler, Eugene Charles	1923
*Parton, Elmer Adam	1943	*Prettyman, Edmund B.	1935
Pascale, Nicholas ..	1943	*Previti, John	1938
Paskman, Melvin Richard	1940	*Price, Lawrence	1933
Passivo, Andrew .. ....	1940	Price, Mahlon J. .. ....	1934
Pastore, Alphonso	1926	*Pritchard Raymond	1936
Patterson, Albert C. ..	1936	Przybytek, Thomas..	1940
Patterson, James Lehman ..	1926	*Pugliese, John	1936
Patterson Melvin Roy	1939	Pulcinella, Michael ....	1938
Patton, Albert J. ..	1929	Purcell, John E. .. ..	1936
*Patton, James Brainerd	1911	*Quick, Ralph James	1941
Patton, John James....	1933	*Quinn, Leonard Edward	1932
*Paul, Theodore P.	1938	*Raba Vincent W.	1940
Paulo, William S. ..	1943	*Raciti, Albert	1936
Peake, Robert Dunlap ..	1928	*Rahn, William Christian	1940
Pennesi, Alfred....	1937	*Raker, William M. ....	1924
*Pennesi, Angelo Louis	1935	Ralston, Robert Elwood ..	1941
Pentz, Dale M. ....	1939	*Ramm, Joseph	1914
*Pepperman, Howard Royal	1940	*Rawlings, John Frederick	1941
Peppler, Alvin T. ....	1928	*Reber, Dale George	1938
*Peters, Edward Julius	1935	Rechiuti, Adelmo.....	1941
Peters, George Washington ..	1932	Rechiuti, Adolph ....	1939
Peters, William L.	1917	Redfield, Fremont G. ....	1941
Peterson, Ernest G.	1944	*Redmond, Charles Bert	1933
Peterson, Robert Dean	1942	Reed, Harold C.	1945
*Phillips, William	1917	Rees, Albert J. ....	1929
Piechowiak, Edward ..	1942	Rees, Robert Morris..	1930
*Pierson, William Atley	1938	Rehrig, Lester Bryon ..	1926
Pignuola, Rocco	1945	Reidenbach, Henry August..	1926
Pinebird, George.....	1928	Reifsnyder, Howard B. ..	1936
Pipito, Louis A. ....	1940	*Reifsnyder, Robert B.	1932

*Reilly, Harold Floyd	1932	Ryder, Paul	1945
*Reinert, Gerald L.	1942	*Sabbi, George	1942
Reinhard, Robert E. ....	1940	*Saldutti, Joseph ..	1938
*Reitmeyer, Luther E. ....	1940	Salkind, Sidney	1945
*Reniska, William Francis	1940	Sandoli, Adolph .....	1938
Resnick, Leonard M.	1944	Sands, Charles Lundy	1936
Rex, Merrill Ray.....	1930	Santroni, Joseph .....	1934
Reynolds, Bruce Purdy....	1940	*Santroni, Vincent ..	1937
*Rhoads, Charles Lester	1939	Sasse, Charles E. ....	1925
Rhoads, Edward Allen.....	1934	Savar, Louis	1937
Richetti, Joseph .. ....	1935	*Saxton, Edward Alfred	1934
Rice, Clair Leroy .....	1926	Saylor, Charles Lloyd ....	1941
Rice, Jack Mahr .. ....	1940	*Sayre, William Henry	1923
Ricevuto, Vincent Thomas	1940	Schall, Chester David ..	1929
Richards, John M. ....	1937	Schanz, Francis L. ....	1933
Richardson, Ralph... ....	1938	*Schell, James S. ....	1940
*Richetti, Anthony J.	1937	Schiavino, Alfred Domenic	1940
Richetti, Joseph .. ....	1935	Schiavo, Joseph	1945
Rickenbach, Franklin.....	1934	*Schlessinger, Saul David..	1937
Rickenbach, Jesse .. ....	1933	*Schmalz, Karl William	1940
Riday, Clarence W. ....	1933	*Schoenly, Malcolm William	1931
Riess Jack Oliver	1935	*Schrope, Robert R.	1941
*Rine, William S.	1943	*Schuck, John J. ..	1928
*Ritchey, Jack J.	1940	*Schuebel, Karl Eugene	1923
*Roach, Edward James	1942	*Schultz, Robert Edward	1943
Roberts, David Harvey.....	1941	Schutz, Robert ..	1932
Roberts, Marriett .. ....	1923	*Schwartz, Joseph	1939
Roberts, Merrill J. ....	1943	Schwerdt, David Russell	1938
Roberts, Russell William..	1940	*Scotese, Peter	1937
*Robison, Edward Boyd	1936	Scott, John E.	1930
*Rogers, John George	1939	Scott, Thomas L.	1945
Roller, Albert W. ....	1942	Scrobe, Daniel V.	1937
Roman, Basil	1945	*Seaborne, Ira	1937
*Rosato, George	1942	*Seaborne Noble	1937
Rose, James V. ....	1930	Sealfon, Sidney	1921
*Rosenberg, Albert	1939	*Seebode, Alfred C.	1942
*Rosenberg, Norman H.	1937	*Seese, Harry A. ....	1939
*Ross, Morris A.	1943	*Seib, John A.	1943
Ross, Robert Wenda	1935	*Sellers, Warren Richard	1933
Rothenbach, George .....	1935	Serluca, Michael .....	1942
*Rothrock, John J. ....	1941	Setzer, Henry Willard	1933
*Rucinski, Alphonso .....	1935	Severino, Louis Edward ..	1941
*Ruggere, Eugene .. ....	1942	*Severoni, Ray John ..	1943
Rush, Nathan Thomas	1931	*Shaffer, Denton Andrew ..	1940
*Russell, Jack ..	1920	*Shaffer, Francis Randolph	1929

Shankweiler, Ralph Benfield	1938	*Spokas, Anthony Robert	1933
Shannon, Edson Joseph	1933	*Stagman, Alexander	1942
Shaw, Kenneth B.	1936	*Stagman, Jerome	1940
Sheets, Donald E.	1944	Stamm, Paul Howard H.	1941
*Sheetz, John Collins S.	1924	Stanley, James John	1940
*Shepley, James F.	1938	*Stanz, John Kenneth	1936
*Sherman, Harold	1940	*Stape, John Stanley	1936
Shiner, John Clarence	1933	Starr, William H.	1935
Shiner, Robert C.	1938	*Start, Russell Campbell	1915
*Shipper, Milton	1937	States, Robert E.	1941
*Shivelhood, John James	1935	Steele, Albert R.	1942
*Shlegle, Elmer William	1938	*Steiner, Joseph Elwood	1933
Shoucair, William	1930	*Stello, Charles	1936
Shuey, Archie Freeman	1935	*Stello, Michael	1937
*Shull, Norris	1924	Stello, Robert Charles	1940
*Shull, Raymond Clarence	1922	*Stem, Harry W.	1930
*Shuman, Richard	1939	Stephens, Richard W.	1941
Siano, Ralph G.	1945	Sterling, Sarjent DeForrest	1931
*Siddons, Lawrence E.	1929	Stevens, Raymond A.	1926
Silberman, Solomon	1937	*Stevenson, John Shaw	1938
Simmers, John Edward R.	1942	*Stevenson, William Orville	1938
*Simmers, Walter Noble	1939	Stewart, Edwin David	1938
Simmonds, Evan G.	1925	Stewart, James A.	1943
Simpson, Charles A.	1932	Stieska, Robert Francis	1942
Siracuse, Daniel	1943	*Stoehr, George W.	1929
*Sitko, John Joseph	1939	Stonemetz, William Harold	1942
Slawter, William Draper	1938	Stoner, Russell D.	1928
*Slotnikoff, Abraham S.	1934	*Stong, Harold P.	1934
Sluter, Frederick Donald	1941	*Stover, William Thomas	1936
*Smith, Charles Slack	1943	Stranford, John N.	1913
Smith, Lawrence Angelo	1930	Strittmatter, James N.	1930
Smith, Nathan	1932	Strittmatter, Kenneth K.	1933
*Smith, William	1942	Stumpf, John Eugene	1937
*Smithkors, Cecil Duane	1940	Sulzbach, Robert L.	1939
Smudin, Joseph Clement	1936	Surkin, Harold M.	1942
*Snyder, Benjamin M.	1940	Surkin, Norman	1939
Snyder, Harold Thomas	1935	*Swanberg, Randolph	1915
*Sobers, Edward Kenneth	1940	*Swartwood, James Edwin	1924
*Soher, Ludwig	1932	Swasey, Arthur Conrad	1936
Soltan, Karl Edward	1941	*Swavely, Francis Russell	1931
Sommers, Lawrence	1924	*Tannehill, Willis Eugene	1941
Spaulding, Ernest L.	1930	*Tapper, George Archer	1936
Spinelli, Angelo	1936	Tashjian, Leon Charles	1938
Splane, Richard W.	1931	Tate, John Clarence	1933
Splendido, Armando Carmen	1943	Terlingo, Gerard	1930

Theis, Andrew J. . . . .	1941	Waldron, John E. . . . .	1938
Thomas, Herbert Alton . . .	1929	Waldron, Ray Edward . . .	1937
Thomas, John Joseph . . . .	1940	*Wallis, Charles E . . . .	1933
Thomas, Robert Ralph . . . .	1933	*Wallis, Rodman William .	1934
*Thompson, Edward Richard .	1933	Walters, Daniel Ellsworth..	1942
Thomson, George G. . . . .	1940	Ward, Ralph Charles . . .	1940
Thomson, John Clifford . . . .	1934	*Warnock, Robert Louis . .	1944
Thomson, Samuel Young..	1939	Weber, John Milton . . .	1930
Thorn, Stuart Berton . . . .	1941	Weber, William Charles .	1936
Thorne, Edward B. . . . .	1922	*Webster, Edward Homer .	1939
Thorne, Harold . . . . .	1939	Webster, Raymond . . . .	1942
Thorne, Thomas L. . . . .	1923	*Weidenhaffer, Elwood . .	1923
Tittermary, Robert Clark..	1925	*Weiner, Joseph . . . . .	1942
Tobin, John Sylvester . . . .	1941	Weinhard, Albert W. . . .	1929
Todd, James Robert . . . . .	1940	Weirbach, Ralph Edgar . .	1936
*Tompkins, Rexford E. . . .	1934	Weiskrantz, Lawrence ..	1943
Tompkins, Richard Wilbur. .	1935	*Weiss, Myer . . . . .	1941
Tonn, Charles . . . . .	1938	Welton, Charles Ernest. . .	1935
Traub, William A. . . . .	1932	Wenke, Raymond Francis .	1937
*Travaglia, Paul Michael .	1940	*Wenzel William A. . . .	1940
Traynor, John M. . . . .	1922	Wess, Walter Monroe . . .	1934
*Trefsgar, Nelson C. . . .	1934	*Wheeler, Christopher H. .	1935
Tremel, Paul Stephen....	1937	*White, George Edward . .	1939
*Tremko, George . . . . .	1941	*White, Robert H. . . . .	1942
Tridico, William J. . . . .	1941	White, Roy John . . . . .	1933
*Turco, Albert . . . . .	1940	White, Thomas . . . . .	1941
*Turco, Gaetano . . . . .	1943	Whiters, William Henry . .	1939
Tuttle, William Norris....	1930	Whitman, Harold Everton. .	1922
Twining, Elmer Ellsworth . .	1927	Whittick, John Robert.. .	1932
*Tyson, Earl . . . . .	1933	Wickert, Leroy Allen ..	1935
*Urbanowitz, Joseph R. .	1940	*Wickert, William Charles .	1942
*Valone, Louis . . . . .	1937	*Widmann, Franklin . . .	1939
VanBuskirk, Robert Luther .	1941	*Wiley, Charles James . .	1941
Vandegrift, Arthur . . . . .	1930	Wiley, John Joseph . . .	1933
*VanHorn, Budd . . . . .	1922	*Wiley, Robert Charles .	1936
VanOrmer, Walter Hughes. .	1940	*Wilkie, William James .	1940
*Venditto, Hugo Michael .	1940	Williams, Andrew H. . . .	1942
*Vinikoor, Samuel . . . . .	1926	Williams, Donald . . . .	1941
*Visnow, Leon . . . . .	1942	Williams, Edward R. . . .	1943
*Vogel, Harle L. . . . .	1934	*Williams, John Henry . .	1939
*Volk, Anthony D. . . . .	1938	Williams, John R. . . . .	1946
*Wagner, Albert S. . . . .	1920	Williams, Kenneth . . . . .	1939
Wagner, Charles Edward . .	1933	Williams, Richard Joseph..	1938
*Wagner, Richard John . .	1943	Williams, Walter Kenneth .	1925
Waldron, Harold Arndt.....	1935	Williams, Willam J. . . .	1945

*Williams, William Laird	1942	*Wurth, Charles	1926
Williamson, Robert Francis	1934	Yates, Douglas Hensel	1944
Wilson, David W. . .	1936	*Yeager, John Henry	1936
Wilson, Jack Francis	1943	Yeich, George Francis	1939
*Wilson, William Edward	1933	Yingling, Wilmer C. . .	1942
Wilson, William S. . .	1941	Yoos, Charles Louis. . .	1941
Winski, Adam. . .	1939	Yoos, Raymond A. . .	1936
Winter, Henry William. . .	1941	*Yotter, Harry R.	1932
*Wiseman, Dempster H.	1925	*Young, Charles Wesley	1938
*Witkowski, Leon	1942	Young, Joseph H.	1926
Witmayer, Harry E.	1937	Zimmer, William Henry	1940
Witmayer, Fred E. . .	1939	Zimmerman, Ernest	1934
Witmayer, Oscar John	1938	Zinn, Earl Robert. . .	1932
Witmayer, William. . .	1937	*Zobel, Louis Edge	1938
Witt, Robert Edwin ..	1937	*Zoerner, Arthur Armin	1929
Wnukowski, Leonard Anthony	1942	*Zoerner, Carl. . .	1933
Wolf, Stanton E.	1944	Zofcin, Henry W.	1944
*Wolfe, William Henry	1938	Zucca, Joseph	1926
Woods, James . . .	1904	Zucaro, Blase J.	1944
Wright, Douglas. . .	1930	Zurflieh, Willard M. . .	1932
*Wunderle, Francis	1941		

#### NAVY

Abele, Philip . . . .	1938	Baldwin, Ernest E.	1938
*Adams, Harry William	1941	*Bamberger, Joseph	1944
Ahrendts, Luther . . .	1942	Bamford, John Russell. .	1929
*Aiken, Robert Morris	1940	Bankes, Paul J. . .	1933
Akers, John William . .	1941	*Barclay, George Clark	1938
Allen, Charles Boker . .	1938	*Baritz, Calvin	1937
Allen, Robert J	1944	*Barletta, Carman	1943
Altamuro, Harry Samuel	1942	Barletta, Carmino . . .	1942
*Ambrosini, Dario Mario	1937	Bason, Lamar Austin ..	1933
*Ames, Norman	1942	Bates, Roland Henry ..	1944
*Amey, Kenneth	1943	Baxter, Thomas Gamble ..	1921
Anderson, Kenneth William	1942	Beckman, Gustav Hellmuth	1937
*Andreovits, Joseph J. .	1928	Bell, Robert J. . . .	1943
*Angeny, William B.	1937	Benoff, Solomon	1945
Anton, John . . . .	1937	Berger, Leonard	1938
Arnold, Andrew L.	1945	Bernhardt, Robert Henry	1944
Arrington, Alton Marion	1940	*Bimson, Lloyd G	1937
Artz, Clair Albert . . .	1932	Binckley, George P. . . .	1910
Avila, Joseph P. . . .	1931	Blecker, Solomon	1945
*Axe, Samuel	1941	Bojanic, Nicholas ..	1939
Baccile, Lawrence Thomas	1944	Bojanic, Peter	1941
Bahm, Joseph Charles..	1936	Bortel, David Robert . .	1931
Balas, Godfrey . . . .	1929	*Bougher, Frank W.	1934

Bouse, Guy Thomas .....	1943	Castellucci, George ..	1943
Bouse, William .....	1940	Chambers, William G.	1945
*Braber, Thomas Cornelius	1940	Chappell, Carl D. ....	1942
Brader, Thomas ....	1932	Cheyney, James Barton ..	1938
*Brandow, Theodore ....	1943	Ciaverelli, Philip Calogero ..	1937
Brengan, William D.	1945	*Ciervo, Biagio Mario ..	1942
Brennan, Harry....	1927	Cipparone, John .....	1937
Brennan, John Joseph ....	1943	Clausius, James .....	1937
*Brethwaite, Joseph Maison	1941	Clausius, Vincent .....	1935
*Breuninger, Donald A. ....	1943	Clift, Charles Wilfred ....	1943
Breuninger, Frederick A. ....	1944	Clokey, Guy W.	1939
*Brinton, Harry .....	1937	Cohick, Harry W. ....	1914
Brockson, Harry Landis .....	1924	Coleman, Thomas Harry ..	1940
Brose, Emil J. ....	1943	Collins, William Joseph...	1930
Brown, Fred E. ....	1902	Cook, Joseph Gordon ...	1934
Brown, George .....	1936	Corbett, William Christy ..	1930
Brown, Herbert Matthew....	1942	*Corr, Albert Jeremiah ..	1940
Brown, John Robert ....	1935	Costanzo, Anthony J.	1945
Brunner, Robert F. ....	1943	Cotellesse, Philip ....	1943
Brusman, Calvin C. ....	1943	Costello, Charles Howard ..	1933
*Buckley, Harry Pratt .....	1934	Coxey, Robert Wallace ..	1944
Bunnell, Edward L.	1943	Crater, Lyle .....	1943
Bunnell, Kirby R. ....	1941	Crawford, William Newton ..	1920
*Bunting, Henry P. ....	1943	Creveling, Gerald William ..	1929
Burkhart, David Kellar .....	1934	Daddona, Donald .....	1943
Burns, John J. ....	1943	Daddona, Leonard....	1940
Burns, Robert .....	1943	*Davis, Ewell J. W. ....	1942
Bustard, William R. ....	1944	Davis, Harold Bader .....	1930
Byler, Dean Coleman ...	1936	Davis, James Gerald .....	1921
Cadwalader, David Albert....	1935	Davis, Willard David .....	1938
Calabrese, Louis J. ....	1944	Day, Donald Robert .....	1936
*Calhoun, William E. ....	1943	Dean, Francis Xavier .....	1940
Callahan, Charles Malcolm ..	1931	Detwiler, Harold .....	1943
Callender, George R. ....	1930	D'Eustachio, Rudolph .....	1943
Campanella, Leo John....	1941	Deveney, Alexander B. ....	1931
Campbell, Jack Crouse.....	1940	DeVuono, James .....	1941
*Campbell, James A. ....	1940	Diddlebock, Martin .....	1943
*Canalichio, Nunzio J. ....	1939	*DiJoseph, Arthur .....	1938
Capuzzi, Rocco .....	1929	Dilcer, Carl C. ....	1925
*Carey, Ernest .....	1938	DiMayo, William .....	1937
Carey, Thomas J. ....	1943	*DiPasquale, Alfred .....	1942
Carlile, William Lloyd..	1934	*DiPiero, Felice .....	1944
*Carpani, William .....	1934	DiTeodore, Nicholas .....	1940
Carson, William.....	1937	DiTeodore, Remo .....	1941
Caruso, John Anthony .....	1939	Donaghy, Thomas L. ....	1914

Dorfman, Edwin	1939	Gillen, George M.	1945
*Doughty, Joseph	1937	Gilmore, Hubert	1945
Downey, George E.	1933	Ginder, John Kenneth B.	1918
Duffy, William A.	1939	Godfrey, Newton S	1945
Dunkell, Kenneth E.	1944	*Goldstein, William	1944
*Dunn, Bernard W.	1943	Gorman, Francis Thomas	1942
*Dunn, Hugh Ellis	1912	Grant, Robert W.	1927
*Dunn, Robert A.	1943	*Grawe, Robert E	1943
Dzumaga, Anthony	1934	*Gray, Thomas E.	1940
Earl, Lawson Samuel	1926	Green, Charles William	1934
Ebert, Harry Walter	1937	Green, William Nicholas	1939
*Eckstein, William	1925	Greenwood, George	1923
Edelmann, Carl	1943	Gunderman, Charles	1943
Edsell, William Lee	1945	*Haas, Jay William	1942
Eichlin, Harold W.	1945	Hall, Sheldon	1942
Elder, Edward Reid	1941	Hamilton, John Wesley	1940
Elliot, Neil	1938	Hamilton, Neal Purvis	1945
Emmons, French Potter	1932	Hammer, James Edward	1926
*Enoch, Alfred	1938	Handschoen, Charles W.	1944
*Enoch, Samuel	1935	Hane, Robert J.	1941
Eppinger, Pearson J.	1923	*Hargy, Frank G.	1939
Epstein, John	1915	Hargy, William S.	1941
*Ermilio, Michael Ralph	1939	Harris, John A.	1945
Ernst, Ferdinand, C.	1925	Hartenstine, Raymond	1939
Evanoff, Joseph M.	1944	Hartranft, Howard	1936
*Fazzi, Francis Joseph	1939	Hartranft, John A.	1931
*Farmer, George W.	1940	Haupt, John M.	1942
Fassnacht, Albert Utley	1944	*Heebner, Horace Rick	1939
Faux, Frederick G.	1927	Heebner, William J.	1944
Ferragame, Joseph	1937	Heimbecker, John Patrick P.	1937
Foley, John E.	1945	Heller, Henry R.	1939
Fox, Sidney	1940	*Hennigar, George F.	1944
*Francis, Robert L.	1941	*Henrie, David Francis	1921
Frankel, Bernard	1936	Herskovits, Theodore	1941
Freed, Robert Alvin	1938	*Hess, Walter	1932
*Fria, Bruno	1941	*Hettel, Edward C.	1933
Friedrich, Andrew	1927	*Hewlett, Joseph Mitchell	1930
Fromm, Paul Robert	1942	Hildebrand, Harold L.	1945
Furdelle, Alexander	1938	Hilend, George Washington	1922
Furdelle, Michael	1943	*Hills, George Thomas	1937
*Gangloff, James	1936	Hoffman, Paul F.	1941
Gehman, Robert Alan	1944	Hogan, Raymond	1935
Gehrig, Charles Sherman	1944	Hollenshead, Kenneth A.	1933
Geist, John W.	1927	Horton, Myron Waldo	1937
Germann, Ronald M.	1943	*Hoskins, Howard Reynolds	1930

Howard, George	1932	*Kozole, Edward Francis	1942
Howe, William Taylor	1925	Kresge, Stewart H.	1942
Howell, James J.	1944	*Kricher, Frederick J.	1939
Huffman, Homer	1945	Kuhn, Donald C.	1945
Hulfish, Quentin L.	1938	*Kulla, Benson Harry	1941
*Hummel, James Venius	1940	Kutz, Richard Diehl	1942
Hunt, Edward	1942	*Lambert, Albert Odus	1939
Hunter, Robert H.	1945	Lang, John H. M.	1944
*Hunter, William Harry	1941	Langhorne, Francis George	1935
Hussey, Walter Scott	1943	*Lauer, Henry Louis	1944
Hutchinson, George B.	1939	*Lazur, Bernard	1943
Hutchinson, Joseph M.	1924	Lazur, George	1944
*Jablonski, Marion	1939	Lehr, Robert Albert	1944
Jagger, Willis Berne	1940	Leinberry, Harry R.	1942
Janos, Louis	1926	Lemke, Leighton I.	1928
*Jefferis, Richard Ware	1941	*Lendrum, James Bartley	1941
Jenkins, Richard Donald	1940	*Lengle, Ernest George	1918
Jiottis, Constantine	1936	Lenox, Paul David	1940
Johnson, Charles J.	1927	Levan, Calvin B.	1939
Johnson, Kenneth	1943	Lewis, Albert Leopold	1939
Johnston, William R.	1943	Leyba, Frank Ernest	1944
*Jones, Edward Hollis	1930	Lista, Alfred Benjamin	1944
Jones, Herbert Grant	1937	Lloyd, Fergus Charles	1943
Jones, James Reese	1940	*Lockhart, John P.	1935
*Jones, Robert	1933	*London, Cleone Carl	1924
*Jones, William Gladstone	1933	*Longo, Albert	1939
Kaminsky, Leonard	1945	Lore, Albert	1939
Keckler, William H.	1926	Lotto, Paul Eupremio	1944
Kegel, Edward	1937	Lucini, William R.	1943
*Kenney, James S.	1943	Lucyk, Joseph	1945
Kenyon, John G.	1943	*Ludman, Harry Lincoln	1940
King, Michael	1943	*Lugan, Harry Christ	1928
*Kirban, Lafayette	1938	Lyall, Ronald	1943
*Kirban, Salem	1943	Lyke, Samuel A.	1935
*Kirsh, David	1935	Macauley, Joseph James	1944
Klank, Edward Clement	1938	*MacDonald, Harold E.	1941
Klein, Samuel	1923	Mackie, John Edward	1944
Kline, William Robert	1939	Mahoney, Mathew Herbert	1938
Klose, Arthur	1936	Malkemes, Charles V.	1943
Klotz, Warren Raymond	1939	*Manges, Donald Edwin	1942
*Knauth, Calvin Ernest	1938	Marchese, Nunzio T.	1941
Koch, Tobias	1936	Marion, Hunter Ross	1943
Kogut, John	1943	Marion, Kenneth Bruce	1941
*Kolega, John Joseph	1941	Marshall, Russell T.	1935
Kosko, Robert Paul	1938	Mattack, George L.	1943

Matthews, Paul F. . . . .	1944	*Murdock, David John . . . . .	1933
Matticola, Domenic . . . . .	1935	Murdock, Wilbur A. . . . .	1945
*Matts, William Francis . . . . .	1942	Murray, Winfield Downey . . . . .	1932
McAuley, Andrew Watson . . . . .	1938	*Musial, Theodore . . . . .	1943
McCabe, Robert Maurice . . . . .	1941	*Myers, Harry McLeary . . . . .	1934
*McCully, Victor H. . . . .	1940	Myers, Robert C. . . . .	1943
*McDonald, David Campbell . . . . .	1943	*Nardizzi, Pasquale . . . . .	1942
*McDonnell, George Edward . . . . .	1942	Naulty, Charles J. . . . .	1936
*McDonnell, James . . . . .	1942	Newton, Harold L. . . . .	1945
*McDonnell, Roger Patrick . . . . .	1942	Niwinski, Stephen . . . . .	1937
McDonnell, Thomas Joseph . . . . .	1939	Norman, Johan H. . . . .	1939
McGarry, Francis Michael . . . . .	1938	*Nulf, Charles Willard . . . . .	1940
*McGuire, Edward Wm. . . . .	1943	*Nulf, James Johnson . . . . .	1937
McGuire, Wayne I. . . . .	1943	*Obermeier, Frank John . . . . .	1941
McIlhenney, Francis A. . . . .	1938	Oberst, Alan Edgar. . . . .	1942
McKenna, Thomas . . . . .	1944	O'Brien, Joseph Albert. . . . .	1941
McKeone, James Joseph . . . . .	1935	O'Donnell, Joseph . . . . .	1943
McKeown, Harry . . . . .	1923	Olsen, Cheston S. . . . .	1944
McKeown, James G. W. . . . .	1945	*Opel, Eugene A. . . . .	1943
McQuown, Henry Clark . . . . .	1937	Owens, Leonard . . . . .	1939
Meisenbach, Paul . . . . .	1943	Palucci, Nicholas. . . . .	1943
Meinyszuk, Henry . . . . .	1943	*Pantalone, Salvatore . . . . .	1943
Mengel, Harold Baxter . . . . .	1944	*Panzarella, Rosario F. . . . .	1935
Merrick, James Francis . . . . .	1940	Paoletti, Alfred Joseph . . . . .	1941
Miesen, Frank . . . . .	1929	Paoletti, Philip P. . . . .	1944
*Mignogna, Lidio . . . . .	1932	Pastorius, Donald D. . . . .	1943
Miller, Beverly LeRoy . . . . .	1944	Paylor, William A. . . . .	1936
Miller, Howard B. . . . .	1928	Pealer, Daniel Edward . . . . .	1940
*Miller, Joel Kurtz . . . . .	1935	Pealer, Elias Benson . . . . .	1942
Miller, John Alexander . . . . .	1932	Peirce, Louis Groh . . . . .	1934
Mills, John William . . . . .	1928	Pellicciotti, Domenic J. . . . .	1940
Minelli, Frank R. . . . .	1943	*Pellicciotti, Raymond . . . . .	1943
Minelli, William J. . . . .	1943	Pernicello, Anthony . . . . .	1945
*Minieri, Frank . . . . .	1929	*Pfau, Gordon William . . . . .	1935
Mitchell, Richard . . . . .	1937	*Pfau, Nelson . . . . .	1934
*Monico, Antonio . . . . .	1939	Pfeifer, Chauncey Leroy . . . . .	1941
Mooney, Thomas W. . . . .	1943	Pfeifer, William Henry . . . . .	1939
*Moore, Charles D. . . . .	1914	Phillips, Samuel F. . . . .	1945
Moore, Harry E. . . . .	1923	Picarille, Louis J. . . . .	1945
Moore, Raymond Robert . . . . .	1930	Pickering, William. . . . .	1944
Moore, Robert A. . . . .	1941	Pickarski, Felix John . . . . .	1943
Moore, Roger C. . . . .	1943	Pierce, Frederick H. . . . .	1946
*Morgan, James Gwilym . . . . .	1943	Pioso, Albert Ivan . . . . .	1935
*Moyer, Daniel . . . . .	1938	Podgorski, Stephen . . . . .	1940
Mundell, George Henry . . . . .	1940	*Pohorilla, Emil J. . . . .	1943

Pohorilla, Vincent G.	1945	Samson, Calvin C.	1943
*Pollock, William James	1934	Sanders, Alexander T.	1934
Ponton, George Thomas	1943	*Santilli, Thomas F.	1942
Potts, William Thomas	1935	Scardino, Frank	1937
*Powell, James	1942	*Schafer, Richard Leonard	1943
*Powers, Geoffrey Joseph	1938	*Schaick, William Harry	1942
Powers, James S.	1926	Schilling, Edmund F.	1943
Powers, Ralph Franklin	1930	Schmidt, John William	1941
Quigley, James	1943	Schneider, Elmer John	1932
Quigley, William J.	1942	Schneider, Robert F.	1937
Quinn, Philip James	1943	Schuck, Charles F.	1930
Rahn, Walter P.	1942	Schuler, Robert Lawrence	1944
Ramsey, William	1943	Schwartz, Joseph L.	1944
*Randall, Thomas Robert	1941	Scott, Bernard Michael	1943
Raudenbush, Charles	1942	Scott, Harold Eugene	1942
Reed, Charles J.	1945	Seay, Robert L.	1944
*Reed, Frederick E.	1940	*Semenick, John A.	1939
Reese, Julian Vance	1944	*Serbin, Joseph Costa	1944
*Ressler, Norman Monroe	1939	Shaffer, Clyde Leroy	1938
Rheinhart, Robert L.	1938	*Shannon, Blair Lemuel	1937
Richardson, John	1944	Shannon, T. Taylor	1944
*Richardson, Vincent J.	1943	Shearer, Jack N.	1944
Richwine, Jack	1942	Sherman, Theodore N.	1943
Ricker, Charles L.	1944	*Shershen, Joseph T.	1937
Riemer, William Edward	1941	Shirk, Daniel A.	1935
Riley, Russell Davidson	1926	Shultz, Walter	1940
Ripani, Domenic	1938	Shuman, Marshall E.	1945
Roberts Edward Henry	1936	Silver, Joseph	1945
Roberts, Samuel V.	1941	Singles, Harry Flickwere	1939
Robinson, Robert Warren	1938	*Sirutis, Hilary	1938
Robinson, William J.	1940	Slater, Scott	1942
Robison, William R.	1944	Slawter, James D.	1941
*Rodgers, Hugh M.	1929	Slook, Elmer Jack M.	1944
*Rodgers, Walter Grant	1936	Slusar, Wasil	1943
*Rosen, Harold	1943	*Small, Jack W.	1943
Rosshirt, Caspar J.	1945	*Smeltzer, Warren Glenn	1939
Roth, Richard C.	1944	Smith, Alan Harvey	1937
Rothrock, Richard H. E.	1944	Smith, Elmer William	1918
Ruchlewicz, Stanley	1942	*Smith, James L.	1944
*Ruff, Raymond Francis	1936	Smith, John Hamilton	1938
*Rumaker, Bartholomew J.	1941	Snodgrass, George T.	1931
Rupert, Clyde Leroy	1941	Sobieski, Walter	1943
Saldutti, Robert	1936	*Soltis, Edward Joseph	1940
Salvo, Frank	1944	Soltis, Joseph Daniel	1945
Samson, A'Delbert	1942	Soltis, Robert John	1942

Soltysiak, Richard .....	1942	Uhlhorn, Elmer Charles .....	1936
Spangenberg, Harvey W. ....	1944	*Uleau, Francis John .....	1941
Spiece, Albert Robert .....	1938	*Ullrich, William Frederick .....	1941
*Spina, Eugene .....	1943	Uxley, Warren George .....	1943
Splendido, Joseph Antonio .....	1937	VanGorden, Raymond K. ....	1941
*Spotts, George Robin .....	1933	Walters, Harry T. ....	1945
Spotts, Lewis .....	1925	*Waple, Howard Lynn .....	1922
Stagg, Walter Howard .....	1933	Warsing, Daniel Edgar .....	1938
Starr, Clyde McKinley.....	1943	*Watson, Charles James .....	1942
Stavey, William Adam .....	1939	Watts, John D. ....	1925
Steiner, George A. ....	1929	*Weakley, Glenn Martin .....	1928
Stidham, Frank F. ....	1944	*Weaverling, William L. ....	1931
Stock, Robert J. W. ....	1925	*Weber, Leroy E. ....	1943
Stranford, William.....	1914	Weightman, George S. ....	1943
*Steeper, Horace LeRoy .....	1937	*Weston, Charles Joseph .....	1943
Streightiff, Bruce Albert .....	1920	Whalen, Jack L. ....	1937
Swank, John Andrew .....	1939	Whetstone, Winford Edwin...	1911
Swasey, Edward Thomas.....	1941	Whitcraft, Edward .....	1946
Swonetz, Bradford Gould....	1934	*White, Louis .....	1943
Sypulski, Clement A. ....	1946	White, Richard Austin.....	1942
Taddei, Olindo.....	1943	*Whiteoak, Warren E. ....	1932
Taraska, Edward G. ....	1941	Whiteside, Jack Kennedy .....	1944
Tennant, Kenneth Spencer..	1932	Whittley, William D. ....	1926
*Teti, Alfred C. ....	1927	*Wilde, Ralph Edgar .....	1920
Thomas, Clarence Evan.....	1941	Will, Robert Paul .....	1942
Thomas, Donald J. ....	1943	Williams, David .....	1936
Thompson, John Herbert....	1940	*Williams, William R. ....	1938
*Thompson, Thornton .....	1934	*Williamson, Howard .....	1940
Thorne, Percy Byers.....	1927	Wilson, Alexander McEwan .....	1943
Tinklepaugh, Robert James .....	1936	Wilson, Barnes F. ....	1939
*Tomlin, Harry .....	1925	Wilson, William Pennell.....	1938
Toscani, Bernard .....	1943	Winters, Richard .....	1943
Toulon, Alfred J. ....	1898	Wisher, Peter .....	1930
Trautman, Lewis Morris....	1941	Witherow, Allen Edward .....	1932
Tregaskis, Charles C. ....	1942	Witmer, Robert Eugene .....	1939
*Triol, John Clemmer .....	1941	Woods, Harold Charles .....	1924
Triol, Thomas Francis..	1935	Yackley, William H. ....	1943
Troffimoff, Bogdan Eugene .....	1943	Yost, Walter F. ....	1930
Tropio, Samuel .....	1937	Zitman, Herman .....	1939
Turner, Edward Parlaman .....	1937	Zupco, John .....	1943

### MARINE CORPS

Albright, William Henry....	1940	Antoni, Albert..	.....	1943
Alvarez, Donald Pereira .....	1944	*Barni, Arthur .....	.....	1938
*Anderson, John Homer .....	1942	*Bellano, William .....	.....	1930

*Berger, Donald Wm.	1940	*Majikes, Bernard Charles	1942
*Black, William Wilkins C.	1932	*McGowan, John Stewart	1940
Blakey, Elmer	1933	Meehan, Leonard	1943
Blanco, Ventura Carlos	1935	Monaco, Joseph D.	1945
Blazowski, Walter	1945	*Moody, Frederick LeRoy	1941
Burke, Hubert	1943	Moore, John	1936
Burns, David Fowler	1942	Morrow, Charles A.	1928
*Campbell, John Thomas	1942	*Moyer, George F.	1939
Cantwell, Walter Joseph	1944	Murphy, Francis Joseph	1936
Carnahan, William G.	1941	Pavlika, Alexander	1943
Cavallaro, Salvatore	1944	Pentz, Roy F.	1943
DeMaio, Louis	1943	*Plubell, Jesse Robert	1937
Dunn, Thomas William	1940	*Powell, John Allison	1939
Ebert, Willard Leslie	1938	Rebola, Paul Andrew	1922
Ebling, Roy C.	1943	Rheinhart, Richard C.	1942
*Edelschein, Louis	1941	Richards, Frank Meer	1934
*Ehrenreich, Francis	1941	Robertson, Malcolm H.	1930
Evans, Kenneth G.	1941	Rodgers, Hugh Herbert	1914
Falzone, Anthony	1945	*Roman, George	1942
*Fielding, Charles William	1942	Rosenberg, Edward	1943
*Fischer, John A.	1942	*Rosenthal, Jacob	1940
*Ford, Frederick Augustus	1941	Ross, Francis H.	1934
Freed, Harry Daniel	1937	Rush, John F.	1943
Freeman, Harold Jerome	1944	Salerno, John Bastisto	1942
Freeman, Robert John	1940	Sammartino, Angelo Joseph	1938
Goldberg, Jack N.	1944	*Schatzle, James	1921
Gregson, John Hall	1940	Schiller, Earl William	1939
Guntrum, Jack Leroy	1940	Schliebener, Joseph E.	1934
Hartman, Harry G.	1944	*Schuler, Louis Wm.	1942
Hennigar, Marvin A.	1945	*Schupeltz, Herman Richard	1937
Herrlinger, John Arthur	1945	Seilverling, Jack R.	1939
Howrie, William F.	1937	Shelley, Jack	1943
*Illunt, William Charles	1942	Smith, Edwin James	1939
Hussey, James D.	1944	*Smith, John V.	1941
Jones, Thomas Henry	1931	Snyder, William Dale	1944
Kearney, Michael	1942	Spaltro, Salvatore J.	1943
*Kockler, Norbert F.	1943	*Tavaglione, Anthony	1945
Kozain, Donald G.	1945	Taylor, Samuel Richard	1942
*Kramer, Herbert Phillip	1940	Thomas, Paul Stanley	1935
Krug, Henry Joseph	1942	Tieri, Dante	1942
*Lachenmaier, Earl Samuel	1921	Todd, Quinton Crawford	1936
Laub, Edgar Herbert	1936	Tonn, Henry	1934
Lewis, Forrest Millard	1941	Vakula, Michael	1935
Litka, Albert LeRoy	1933	Weigand, William	1915
Lowery, James	1936	Wess, Raymond John	1932

*Winters, George H. ....	1937	*Zerbe, Robert Charles	1941
Wright, Robert Wesley ....	1936	Zimmer, Richard James ....	1942
Yoder, Robert G. ....	1943		

### COAST GUARD

Bonsall, Charles Walton ....	1928	*Paskman, Ralph Bernard	1939
*Dedeo, Joseph Anthony ...	1934	Pitts, Charles William .....	1933
Dudlik, Walter ....	1945	Raup, Eugene Renslow .....	1936
*Edelmayer, William Harry	1940	*Reisig, William David ...	1937
Edwards, Paul Lamar ....	1939	Robinson, Edward J. ....	1928
Foreaker, Edward Roy ....	1936	*Sands, Robert George ...	1938
*Heffner, Charles Donald	1935	*Scott, George Alexander ..	1940
Johnson, Edwin W. ....	1928	Seelye, Donald Eugene .....	1930
Kane, Joseph T. W. ....	1935	Simpson, Thomas K. ....	1945
*Kerstetter, Robert H. ....	1940	Sturm, Elmer William .....	1911
*Kirk, Horace ....	1937	*Surgner, William Endsley	1936
Land, Harold .....	1930	Swem, Raymond Thomas ..	1933
O'Donnell, Michael Joseph ..	1939	Weston, George N. ....	1944

### MERCHANT MARINE

Braber, Robert John ....	1944	McKellip, Dalton B. ..	1921
Ceaser, Louis Edward ....	1942	McKelvey, Norman	1934
Cusatis, Dominik ....	1938	McMearty, John James	1941
*Eagleson, Donald M. ....	1935	Miller, Sidney	1944
Fine, Charles .....	1926	Pacitti, Richard Joseph	1944
Francescon, Robert Louis ..	1943	Patsch, Frank	1925
Gambacorto, David ....	1944	Paylor, John C. ....	1941
Gampper, Richard E. ....	1943	Price, Earl E. ....	1934
Geist, Joseph E. ....	1941	Proctor, Thomas Patchell ..	1942
Gillen, William F. ....	1936	Read, William E. ....	1928
Hagan, Francis	1945	Rhoads, Howard Weiler ..	1935
Homan, Clifford I. ....	1945	Roos, Arthur John .....	1937
*Kitler, Method P. ....	1938	Serluco, Rocco	1944
Levin, Leon Harold ....	1945	Severoni, Anthony Joseph	1944
Maier, James E. ....	1936	*Shunk, James M.	1941
Martin, William Francis ....	1941	Smith, Frederick S. ....	1941
McCracken, Walter Steel ..	1940	Snyder, William W. ....	1941
McCullough, William J. ....	1917	Steigerwalt, Ralph D.	1942
McGoldrick, Milo ....	1943	Thomas, Lyndon Rhys ....	1939
McKale, James Mathews	1920	Walton, Howard T. ....	1934